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## CHINESE CABINET DENIES APPROVING OPIUM MONOPOLY

Storm of Protest Against Acceptance of Japanese Plan Prompts Ministry to Issue Denial

By Special Cable  
PEKING, April 18.—The news that the Chinese cabinet had accepted the Japanese opium monopoly proposal roused a storm of protest among guilds, newspapers, public bodies and members of Parliament. As a result, the cabinet today issued a formal denial that the scheme ever was considered, also declaring unqualifiedly that the Government will not legalize the opium traffic or establish an opium monopoly in future. It announced that it had discharged the cabinet secretary, who had accepted the Japanese memorandum and submitted it to the Premier.

Mr. Maruo, the Japanese who submitted the proposal, is a small business man. In an interview he declared he was acting entirely on his own initiative, and had only put forward a suggestion embodying Sir Francis Aglen's monopoly idea. He said he expected the consortium to provide advance cash and a further loan, but admitted he had not consulted any consortium representative.

If the consortium is unwilling to offer the loan, Mr. Maruo thought he might be able to raise the money among his friends. He declared he had seen no Government official before or since he submitted his memorandum.

So confused and contradictory are the statements that it is believed Mr. Maruo is either seeking notoriety or is the tool of some important financial group.

The financial condition of the Government is desperate, because of its failure to pay the Japanese telegraph loan of \$20,000,000, which expires on April 30, gives Japan the right to control all the telegraph properties.

## ADLOW MEASURE ORDERED BY HOUSE TO THIRD READING

Without debate, the Massachusetts House of Representatives today ordered to a third reading the Adlow bill for referendum to the voters in 1924 the question of the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement. A motion made by Benjamin F. White Jr., Representative from Westport, that the bill be referred to the next annual session was defeated by a vote of 100 to 20.

Understanding that debate of the question will occur when the bill comes up for a further reading.

## SILK MILLS STRIKE REPORTED EXTENDING

MANCHESTER, Conn., April 18.—The strike at the Cheney Brothers silk mills here was extended today by a walkout of employees in the spinning department, numbering about 300. In what is known as the dressing department there were conferences of employees with officials of the company, after which about 25 men left their work. Those remaining in the dressing department were ordered to number more than 600. The additions to the ranks of the strikers today brought the total to approximately 1500.

The strike, which began Monday in the silk weaving department, was said to be a protest against the "credit rating" system of the company. A committee representing the spinning department was named today to confer with committee members from the silk and velvet weaving departments.

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## LONDON MAY GET BAR CONVENTION

England's Law Society Proposes American Session Abroad

CHICAGO, April 18.—Feasibility of holding the 1924 convention of the American Bar Association in London, England, is now being investigated by a special committee of the association. It is reported in the American Bar Association Journal for April. Correspondence between John W. Davis, president of the American Bar Association and former Ambassador to Great Britain, and leading representatives of the English bar, is published in the current journal. The first letter contained an invitation on behalf of the bar and the law society of England to be submitted to the coming convention of the American Bar Association.

To this, Mr. Davis replied expressing his pleasure at the receipt of the invitation, "and the evidence which it gives of the community of interest and feeling that exists between the profession in the two countries." He said the executive committee of the bar association would at once begin to canvass the practical aspects of the situation. Douglas Macgregor, Hogg, the English Attorney-General, replied, expressing the hope this would result favorably.

## FRANCO-GERMAN ENTENTE SCOUTED

Paris Newspaper Says It Would Mean French Absorption—German Ability to Pay

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, April 18.—It is thought that Gustave Stresemann, leader of the German People's Party, carries peace prospects further than Baron von Rosenberg, Foreign Minister, although there is adopted here a waiting attitude, indifferent to all German manifestations of hostility or conciliation. Once more insistence is laid on the alleged January offer. No written communication which could be repeated was ever made to the Allies. Had it been put forward, it must have been examined. It is true that the problem of reparations will not be solved merely by Germany pronouncing a specific figure, whether it is acceptable or not. How the money is to be raised is even more important, and there are some Frenchmen who are very pessimistic.

L'Ouvre calls attention to the tendency in some quarters in France to pretend that Germany cannot pay at all. The dominant extreme right are thus summed up:

1. The Allies must not make known their conditions; it is for Germany to take the first step.

2. The German Government says will only be meant to deceive, and will be worth nothing.

German inability to pay

3. In fact Germany cannot pay since it has used its foreign currencies and omitted an astronomical number of paper marks, and the budget has a deficit of 7,000,000,000.

4. Since nothing is to be expected, it is useless to elaborate a reparations plan, and the German debt at a reasonable figure.

5. In these conditions the course open to us is to refuse all reduction of the German debt, and to demand the execution of the schedule of payments, namely, 132,000,000,000 gold marks.

L'Ouvre adds that the logical conclusion of this reasoning is, that since France means to remain in the Ruhr until paid, and since Germany cannot pay, France will not leave the Ruhr. The only newspaper in which such a theme is definitely espoused is the democratic *La Nouvelle*, which does indeed believe that, since all the talk of reparations is nonsense, and France will obtain no more under one scheme than under another, France is therefore entitled to pay itself by seizing the Ruhr in perpetuity. The paper is of little importance, but often an extremist viewpoint serves a useful purpose.

Preparation of New Plan

Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, on Sunday denounced this kind of reasoning in scathing terms, and the French Government certainly has no such views. This is also shown by the fact that a new reparations plan is now being prepared by Franco-Belgian experts. It is not true that Germany's capacity of payment is reduced to nothing. These 7,000,000,000,000 paper marks of a deficit are deceptive. Its finance is fictitious, but its wealth is real. There is plenty of solid riches which will guarantee international loans, the moment there is a settlement between the Allies and Germany. There are plenty of lenders who only await the fitting hour. Ultimately the flood of paper money will doubtless be swept away and a fresh currency introduced.

Portugal Deals Severely with Herr Stresemann. The idea of limiting the reparations to France is regarded as an artful design of dividing the Allies, and if once there was only a question of France, the debt would be reduced to 10,000,000,000 or 15,000,000,000.

France-German Entente

Further, the idea of a Franco-German economic entente arouses the anger of *L'Echo de Paris*, which calls it "gradual absorption of France in the economic system of Germany."

There is certainly some danger of this in a Franco-German co-operation, but it is for France to frame the terms which will prevent Germany being the predominant partner. "In other words," the newspaper continues, "the

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## CHESTER OIL CASE ROUSES PROTEST BY J. W. GERARD

State Department Receives Protest Charging America With "Cashing In on Victims"

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, April 18.—A protest against such portions of the Chester concession project in Turkey as touch Armenian territory and a denunciation of the American demand for "an opportunity to exploit the expropriated estate of the victims of our policy and to cash in on their misfortunes" are made by James W. Gerard, formerly United States Ambassador to Germany, and now chairman of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, in a letter to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and made public here today.

The letter to Secretary Hughes reads as follows:

My dear Mr. Secretary:—On behalf of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, I have the honor to protest against those parts of the Chester concession which touch Armenia, as constituted by the Sevres Treaty, and of which the southwestern boundaries were defined by President Wilson, acting in his official capacity.

Oil Exploitation Is Aim

I have before me a full copy of the Chester contract, dated 1913, and a summary of the revised contract. The contract provides for the construction of railways to run through the Armenian provinces of Erzerum, Van and Bitlis, and the exploitation of all the mineral resources within 20 miles on each side of the proposed railways. Of the 21 known varieties of mineral resources, within those provinces, the oil deposits are reported to be the most considerable and, according to some authorities, they are more valuable than those of Mosul. Quite obviously, the exploitation of these oil deposits is the principal aim of the concessionaires.

One of the principal reasons for the rejection by the Senate of the Armenian mandate on May 24, 1920, and of a substitute measure proposed on the same day by Senator Hitchcock, to make a loan of \$50,000,000 to Armenia, to be administered by an American commission, was that Armenia was a barren country.

By a letter to the President, dated Nov. 8, 1922, I set forth the moral and legal grounds upon which rested America's responsibility for the plight of Armenia, and asked him to fulfill some of the pledges which he himself has made to Armenia. In reply, he said that "Everything which may be done will be done in seeking to protect the Armenian people and preserve to them the rights which the Sevres Treaty undertook to bestow."

But our representatives at Lausanne failed to do anything of a serious character toward the fulfillment of the President's promise. They conveyed to the Turkish government the impression that they speak, in a perfunctory way, for the Armenians. They did speak, "unofficially" and "in principle" in favor of the Armenian people, but they did not speak, in a perfunctory way, for the Armenians. They did speak, "unofficially" and "in principle" in favor of the Armenian people, but they did not speak, in a perfunctory way, for the Armenians.

The Turkish press of Constantinople commended our representatives for the services which they rendered the Turks at Lausanne. Their speech included no doubt, the part which they played toward the burial of the Armenian case.

Now we demand an opportunity to exploit the expropriated estate of the victims of our policy. We will not discharge our obligations to them because they are Armenians, but because we will assume any responsibility for them, but we will cash in on their misfortunes.

I have advised the delegation of the American Republics, who are here, that the non-ratification and proposed abrogation of that treaty by the Powers affect the rights of Armenia under it.

(Signed) JAMES W. GERARD.

The letterhead of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, giving the personnel of the executive committee, shows that the same Henry Root Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, has been stricken off. The other members of the executive committee, besides Mr. Gerard, are Alton B. Parker, Elihu Root, John Sharp Williams, Alfred E. Smith, Charles W. Eliot, Oscar S. Straus, John Orier Hibben and Cleveland H. Dodge.

TWO STATES FROWN ON EUGENICS LAWS

MADISON, Wis., April 18 (Special).—After eight years the Wisconsin eugenics marriage law seems to be the first test vote in the State Senate last night, to be facing repeal.

The repeal bill, which has passed the Assembly, was advanced in the Senate to engrossment. More than a majority favor repeal of this law requiring ante-nuptial physical examination of men before issuance of a marriage certificate. Friends of the law last night blocked a move to suspend the rules and place it on final passage. It is scheduled to come up for such action tomorrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 18 (Special).—Defeat of a eugenics bill, an assembly measure in the State Legislature was accomplished in record time yesterday when the assembly's public health and quarantine committee tabled the bill after 10 minutes discussion. Dr. Ernest Dozier, assemblyman and chairman of the committee opposed the bill as did organizations appearing before the committee.

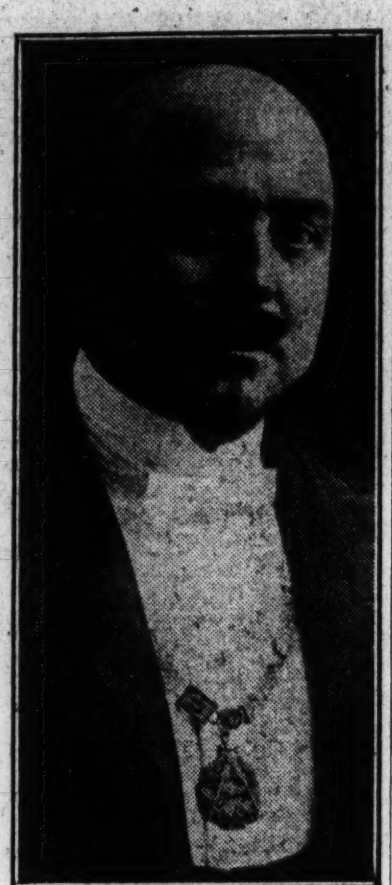
HOME MISSIONS AID OFFERED

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, April 17.—Two anonymous donors have promised to contribute \$60,000 to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, contingent upon the raising of \$140,000 by the 1,700,000 communicants of the denomination before the meeting of the Presbyterian Assembly here today in May. Dr. William Robert King, secretary of the board, announced today,

## MASONS WELCOME GRAND MASTER OF ORIENT OF ITALY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18.—Masons of Italian, as well as other lodges, paid their respects today to Domizio Torrigiani, Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Orient of Italy, who has arrived in America to attend the meetings of the fraternal organization in the United States, particularly the Grand Lodge of New York State next May. All day the eminent Italian colleague of Ernesto Nathan, thrice



Domizio Torrigiani, Grand Master of Masons in Italy Welcomed to United States

mayor of Rome, received his callers at the Waldorf-Astoria.

He declined to be interviewed today on any subject, either the attitude of Benito Mussolini, the Premier of Italy, toward the Masons of that country, or in regard to the report that the Fascist, now in control of the country, had established the teaching of Roman Catholic religion in the national schools and restored the crucifix to the class rooms, in response to the request of the Vatican.

Another Opinion Needed

Inquiries at the Navy Department revealed that the subject had been given some attention there, but was in statu quo at present. The opinion was given by a ranking officer in the navy that there were no legal obstacles to the navy being the to defend the country against the attempt of liquor smugglers to break down the law. As the military has been used on occasions to enforce law and order, when civil machinery breaks down, so may the navy be used, in the opinion of this ranking officer, to enforce the law against the liquor smugglers.

President Harding was represented as having no official information that the prohibition unit was in need of help to fight the liquor smuggling.

"I Don't Know" Attitude

In the meantime, come daily reports of the arrival of more liquor via the smugglers' route; the traffic is reflected in a mirage of prosperity at the Bahamas and other wet islands, and still inquiries of officials charged with enforcing the prohibitions laws are met with an "I don't know."

Negotiations now are under way between the United States and Great Britain to find a way whereby the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS OPPOSE PLAN, ASSERTING IT WOULD FLOOD NATION WITH CHEAP LABOR

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, April 18.—The attempt to lower the bars so as to admit to the United States large numbers of industrial workers, now barred, which has been carried on by large employers of labor all over the country and has been emphasized by the plea of Elbert H. Gary for the amendment of the immigration laws, is likely to fail.

The Administration has received full information regarding the labor situation and acknowledges that there is a shortage, but both James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and Albert Johnson, chairman of the House Immigration Committee, oppose any lifting of restrictions at present. Secretary Davis, writing to President Harding, said:

It is unnecessary to point out the evil of throwing open the gates at a time of prosperity, to flood the country with workers and non-workers whose very presence would serve to bring prosperity to an end. It is a shortsighted policy to seek cheap labor through immigration.

The warning of Mr. Johnson was set forth as follows:

In spite of restrictive immigration, the United States Steel Corporation seems to have done very well, with net earnings of \$40,000,000 in 1922. If the immigration laws are relaxed, for every one immigrant who will come into the United States as a possible employee of the steel corporation or other corporation, nine will come to drag down the living standard of the United States. These corporations want cheap labor. Cheap labor makes a cheap country.

Mr. Davis's letter, which was written several days ago, was made public by the action of the President after the Gary appeal was published.

"USED CAR" REPORT AGREED ON

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, April 17.—A "used car" market report designed to give automobile dealers, as well as the general public, a clear picture of the used car trade situation here is to be issued by the Automobile Merchants' Association from now on. Dealers reporting 38 per cent of the volume of business here have agreed to report their sales on

SOCIETY HONORS JOHN DREW

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, April 17.—The Pennsylvania Society here today gave a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria here today to John Drew, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his first appearance on the stage. Charles M. Schwab, president of the society, was on the program as toastmaster.

## MYSTERY VEILS FAILURE TO ORDER NAVY RUM PICKET

Washington Officials Advocate Blockade to Stop Smuggling but No Action Is Taken

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, April 18.—What is the reason for the delay in assigning the navy to combatting rum-smuggling? Is the answer to the question, which is being asked with growing insistence "red tape" or negligence? Officials sworn to strict enforcement of the prohibition laws do not deny that the smuggled liquor is one of the chief sources of supply for the illicit traffic; they admit that the present "dry navy" is utterly inadequate to cope with the menace, but inquiries as to why something is not done to protect the United States against this attack upon its sovereignty, are met with, "We are considering the problem."

Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, is in charge of all prohibition enforcement agents in the country, but he is subject to orders from David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is responsible to Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, who is in turn responsible to President Harding on matters of policy.

Mr. Haynes has characterized the smuggling of liquor as "a menace to strict enforcement of the prohibition laws." He declared that the present "dry navy" was not sufficient to combat the menace, and he sees no other source for help to uphold the law than the Navy Department.

Plan Being Considered

It is Mr. Haynes's desire that a fleet of submarine chasers be assigned to the Prohibition Unit to enforce the law, the cost of maintaining the fleet to be paid by the Navy. But when Mr. Haynes was asked what was being done to organize this help, he merely replied, "We have the matter under consideration."

That the rum trade is greatly magnified was the view given by Mr. Haynes. He said that fully 75 per cent of the liquor being smuggled was everything except genuine, distilled spirits. As the fad for home brew liquor is fast passing, so will fade away much of the consumption of "smuggled bottled in bond," in his opinion.

But why is not something done to curb the smuggling? Mr. Haynes was asked. He was non-communative. Mr. Blair was asked the same question. He offered no information.

Then Mr. Mellon was asked his views on the subject. He was officially represented as having no objection to the use of the navy or any other governmental agency necessary to help enforce law and order, though he raised question where the money would come from to pay the cost of operating the augmented fleet.

Another Opinion Needed

Inquiries at the Navy Department revealed that the subject had been given some attention there, but was in statu quo at present. The opinion was given by a ranking officer in the navy that there were no legal obstacles to the navy being the to defend the country against the attempt of liquor smugglers to break down the law. As the military has been used on occasions to enforce law and order, when civil machinery breaks down, so may the navy be used, in the opinion of this ranking officer, to enforce the law against the liquor smugglers.

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## QUEBEC'S LIQUOR PROFITS INCREASE

Government's Surplus From Two Years' Operation \$10,000,000

QUEBEC, April 18 (Special).—The local Government organ states that by next month "the Quebec liquor commission will have completed its second year of operation and the surplus for the year, 1922-23 is estimated to reach nearly \$5,500,000. If such is the case, the commission will have realized in its two years of operation a total surplus of nearly \$10,000,000."

Questioned last night, however, with regard to the profits of the commission for the fiscal year ending April 30 some reticence was shown. None of the commissioners, it was said, are in a position to quote figures, as the exact details will not be known before the end of the month of May.

The profits last year amounted to \$4,000,000, and it was admitted that the profits this year would probably not be less than that. Much will depend upon the way that the financial statement is made up. Last year license fees and fines for infractions of the law were included in the gross revenue with actual sales, and this year an increase in profit might be made less apparent by basing the returns upon sales alone.

MR. ASQUITH SCORES RELIEVING BEER TAX

Former Premier Pleads for Sugar Duty Reduction—Temperance Forces Active

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 18.—In the budget debate in the House of Commons here last night, the most noticeable point was made by Henry H. Asquith, leader of the Independent Liberals, when he declared himself "more than doubtful" of the Government's policy in selecting beer, rather than sugar for taxation relief. "Go to a working man's household," he said, "with the ordinary obligations and necessities of such household. Have you any doubt in the world which would be of the greater advantage to that household, a penny on a pint of beer or a substantial reduction in the sugar duty? Can anyone doubt that if you would make a really effective reduction in the price of sugar, it would not only relieve the domestic anxieties of millions, but set free for productive purposes one of the great raw materials? I hope the chancellor may see his way to transfer to sugar what he now proposes to give to beer."

Mr. Asquith added amidst cheers and counter cheers: "We shall raise this point and press it, and see what is the opinion of the House of Commons."

This is not the only matter where the temperance forces will be ranged in the House of Commons against those of the liquor trade. Viscountess Astor's bill to raise to 18 the age of young persons permitted to purchase liquor at public bars passed through committee yesterday and is now ready for final discussion in full Parliament. In committee it is to be noted a compromise was made yesterday which greatly improves the prospects of this useful measure passing into law.

This compromise, while allowing a supply of lighter alcoholic beverages to continue to young persons over 16 when consumed with a meal away from the bar, also strengthens the proposed law by prohibiting the consumption as well as the purchase at the bar of any intoxicant whatever by persons under 18. This is a success for its promoter, since it largely removes the ill-effects of the modification made in the earlier stage in committee, by which barkeepers were protected from prosecution where they could plead they had not acted "knowingly."

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN MAINE

PORTLAND, Me., April 18 (Special).—Daylight saving goes into effect here on May 6 and will remain in effect until Sept. 9. The South Portland City Council recently voted to coincide with Portland on these dates. Some other towns in the neighborhood of the State will have daylight saving over the same or a different period.

LIQUOR SEIZURES ON HIGH SEAS BRING HEAVY LOSSES TO LLOYD'S

Underwriting Rum Cargoes Recently Proves Failure, but Past Profits Have Been Enormous, Agent Admits

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, April 18.—Agents of Lloyd's have admitted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the underwriting company has suffered severe losses recently through the seizures of liquor cargoes in the course of transshipment from ocean steamships to smaller vessels.

"Our company has been hard hit lately," said one of Lloyd's representatives, whose name for obvious reasons cannot be given. "But the profits in past transactions have been enormous. The business of insuring rum cargoes from seizure has been an immensely profitable one. Continuing he said:

It is customary to issue two policies on the same cargo. The first policy is not so much on seizure, as on conditions encountered on the trip across. For that, the insurance machine bootleggers pay as high as 30 per cent on the value of a liquor cargo. Generally the Lloyd's sustain few losses on this class of policy.

They are not so fortunate with the other kind of policy. This is the in-

surance on the vessel and cargo in the process of transshipment from the three-mile limit or thereabouts to the land bootlegger. On this vessel and its cargo the rates are considerably higher. They mount up to 35 and 48 per cent. Of course, in the case of seizure the company pays the full value of the cargo, estimated not on the basis of what it was bought for in England, or at Havana, but on what it would have brought if it had been sold to the dealer in New York.

The business has been thriving, until the recent setback, at both Barnegat and Tom's River. In both towns some-thing like boom town conditions obtain. No small change is to be seen. Everybody's pockets are stuffed with money and the smallest coin paid is a half dollar. People who hardly knew a year or two ago where the next meal was to come from are buying farms in the neighborhood and stocking them. The automobile is becoming a feature of the landscape. Yes, they're having boom times in Barnegat and Tom's River, but if the present seizure continue both towns are in danger of losing their good times. And so are the Lloyd's in danger of losing a valuable part of their profitable business.

## U-BOAT OUTRAGES CITED IN ANSWER TO ADMIRAL SIMS

Six Cases in Official Records Show Where German Seamen Ignored Dictates of Humanity

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 18.—With reference to the recent statement of Rear Admiral William S. Sims, retired, to the effect that he knew of only one case in the war in which German submarine commanders had fired upon the boats of a torpedoed vessel and that they generally acted in a humane manner, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is now in a position to indicate some instances of which the Admiral might have obtained evidence. The facts are that while the war was in progress numerous cases of disregard of the ordinary dictates of humanity were reported. Some of these were exaggerated but a large body of reliable evidence is on record.

An official subcommittee examined this evidence at the end of the war and selected the following as the six



blow up one boat, killing one master and 24 men and capsized the other boat."

They also include that of the steamer, Belgian Prince, torpedoed on July 31, 1917. Here the report says: "The lifeboats were destroyed with an axe. The submarine submerged with the steamer's survivors on deck, mostly without lifeboats. Also that of the schooner, William, sunk on September 11, 1917, by a U-boat which afterwards fired on the crew with shrapnel, wounding one man."

## SERVICE CHARGE TO BE ABOLISHED

### Three Light Companies Announce Flat Rate Project

Agreement to abolish the service charge and re-establish a flat rate for gas and electricity was announced today at a hearing before the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities by counsel for the Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company, the Malden Electric Company and the Suburban Gas and Electric Company.

The question has been at issue before the department for nearly two years. The approval of the service charge, which is a fixed levy on the consumer irrespective of the quantity of the commodity used, was given in the case of the three companies involved nearly one year ago. It was followed by petitions from citizens for abolition on the ground that it represents an increase in price, particularly to the small consumer.

Under the new proposal from the companies, the flat rate would be 15 cents per hundred for the first 1400 feet of gas consumed and 12½ cents per hundred after that. The present rate, including the levy of the service charge, is 12½ cents. The electric rates would be 10½ cents for the first 15 kilowatt hours and after that eight cents. The present rate is nine cents per kilowatt hour with the charge.

The proposal has been accepted by the city solicitors of Malden, Everett, Melrose and Melrose. It must be accepted by all of the petitioners in the case and there are indications that many of the citizens interested are not satisfied with the flat rate established. The hearing was adjourned for one week pending settlement.

**BISHOP TUTTLE HAS PASSED AWAY**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 18.—Bishop Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, head of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Missouri and senior bishop of the church in the United States, passed away yesterday at his home here.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Vice-President Coolidge speaks at Old North Church in commemoration of the 14th anniversary of hanging the Paul Revere lanterns.

United Spanish War Veterans, Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, State Armory, Cambridge, evening.

Boston University: Performance of annual albumen show, "Joy of Life," Boston Opera House, 8.

Massachusetts Club: Performance of "The Island of Boe Le Boe," Highland Hall, W. C. A. French Club entertainment, 40 Berkeley Street, 8.

Boylston Music Club: Performance of "The Island of Boe Le Boe," Highland Hall, W. C. A. French Club entertainment, 40 Berkeley Street, 8.

Free organ recital by John Hermann Lloyd, Park Street Church, 8.

Boston Masonic Temple: Ladies' night, 8.

Fabian Society: Meeting, 55 Anderson Street, 8.

Fourth-Atlantic Association: Singing party, Beacon Hall, Coolidge Corner, evening.

Motor Repair Unit 101, 21st Division Train Co. M. C. Massachusetts National Guard: Prize drill, State Armory, Coolidge, evening.

Harvard Club of Boston: Lecture, "The History of Game and Fish in This Country," 8:30.

Massachusetts Selective Service Officials: Annual meeting, Boston City Club, 8:30.

Old Belfry Club of Lexington: Patriots' Day entertainment and open house.

Massachusetts Automobile Operators' Association: Annual entertainment, Boston Arena.

Marshall Lodge, A. F. & A. M.: Performance of "The Love Cure," Central Square Theater, Cambridge, 8:30.

English Historical Class of 1922: Annual banquet, Hotel Westminster, 8:30.

Simmons College Endowment Fund: Benefit entertainment at Arlington Hotel, 8:30.

Robbin Memorial Town Hall, Arlington.

Credit Men's Mutual Association: Meeting, American House, 8.

Elks Club: Dinner, American House, 7.

Cambridge Club: Ladies' night, Young's Hotel, 7.

Theaters

Colonial—Mitt in "Mittie and Me," 8:10.

Copley—"Dinner," 8:10.

Hollis—"Ladies' Choice," 8:10.

Kelley—"Vandeville," 8:10.

Malcolm—"Garden of Eden," 8:10.

Plymouth—"Just a Little Love," 8:10.

Selwyn—"The Fool," 8:10.

St. James—"When We Were Twenty-One," 8:10.

Shubert—"Al Johnson," 8:10.

Tremont—"The Cylinder Love," 8:10.

Wilbur—"The Ladies," 8:30.

**TOMORROW'S EVENTS**

Brookline Blue Club: Trip to Ipswich and Plum Island.

Field and Forest Club: Spend day at Lily Pond Grove.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Public exhibition of a model kitchen, 127 Broadway, 10 to 12.

Daughters of Vermont: Meeting, Hotel Vendome, 2.

## RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WGAI (Medford Hills)—5:30, weather forecast, 6:45, stories for girls; talk on farm, garden, and lawn; program of popular and classical music; play on the first Jonas Chickering piano made in Boston—100 years ago.

WNAO (Boston)—7:30, concert by Weymouth Post 75-American Legion Band.

WEAF (New York)—7:30, "Farm Bureau Movement," by Elmer Lee, president New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus, 7:40, concert by Boston Field Club, 8, debate on prohibition between Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of Anti-Saloon League and Hanson H. Hillebrand, general counsel of Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, 8:50, piano recital.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—8:15, orchestra, 8:30, current events, 8:45, business addresses, 9:30, orchestra, 9:55, musical program.

WJZ (Newark)—8, musical program, 9:20, instrumental music, 9:55, string quartet, 10:00, weather forecast, 10:01, musical program.

KYW (Chicago)—8, Marshall Field Choral Society concert, 9:05, radio talk.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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## MYSTERY VEILS FAILURE TO ORDER NAVY RUM PICKET

(Continued from Page 1)

American authorities would be able to go beyond the three-mile limit to search foreign ships suspected of being a party to the rum running. Confirmation was given here to reports from London that the proposal under consideration is to effect a treaty between these countries, containing reciprocal provisions authorizing search and seizure beyond the three-mile limit.

The prohibition enforcement authorities contend that the task of stopping the smuggling would be notably minimized if they could go out, say 12 miles, in combing the sea for bootleggers. Under the present conditions foreign vessels take a position just outside the three-mile limit and small boats come out to relieve them of their illicit wares.

While the British Government has manifested a desire to make possible representations from the United States regarding the prevention of liquor smuggling, the British Government evidences a reluctance to establishing a new order in admiralty law, which the proposed treaty would entail.

## PORT ADVANTAGES TOLD MIDDLE WEST

Cunard Manager Depicts Boston as Atlantic Gateway

In an effort to encourage transatlantic passenger travel through the port of Boston, Charles C. Dasey, New England passenger manager at Boston of the Cunard-Anchor Lines, has just completed a two-week tour of the middle west, returning to Boston today.

Mr. Dasey, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that he found a sizable passenger business developing, and many planning European trips this summer. He said:

"People in the west read pessimistic reports of the condition of the port of Boston, its trade, lack of ships, etc. I tried to refute these erroneous impressions, outlining the advantages of Boston as a terminal, substantiating my statements with records showing expeditious handling of ships at Boston, regular and frequent steamer sailings, etc."

It is fortunate in being served this season by the 20,000 ton liners Scythia, Laconia, and Samaria, all built since the close of the war and representing the last word in marine construction. They will fly in the Boston-Queenstown-Liverpool service. Other ports with record showing regular service maintained regularly by any line, have excellent boats, but such ports are not as fortunate as Boston, which has the cream of the Liverpool fleet.

Steamship rates from Boston in many cases average 10 per cent lower for the same character of accommodation and service than similar steamers at other United States north Atlantic ports. With all these advantages it would be worth while to the port of Boston to prevail upon the Cunard-Anchor Lines to provide for ocean travel instead of so much being said about New England as a tourist resort. New England, the finest tourist resort in the United States, but Boston is its leading port and should be so impressed upon all in order that the business of the port as a whole might be benefited.

## PROPOSED CUP RACER LAUNCHED AT ESSEX

ESSEX, Mass., April 17.—The boat with which Gloucester hopes past fall to lift the international fishing vessel championship cup now held by the Canadian schooner Bluenose was launched yesterday and was named Columbia. The launching was from the yards of Arthur D. Story.

The Columbia's skipper will be Capt. Alden Geale. The vessel was taken in tow for Gloucester to be fitted out for the fisheries. It is expected to have her at sea by the end of the month, as required in the regulations governing the cup.

The Columbia—135 feet over all, 103 feet on the water line, with a 25-foot beam, and 14 feet 8 inches draught—is to follow the salt fisheries, unlike the other vessels that have raced as Gloucester's representatives. It is built somewhat along the lines of the Puritan, by the same syndicate, from the designs of W. S. Starling Burgess, creator of the Mayflower.

## FEDERAL AID CALLED EXPENSIVE TO STATES

FITCHBURG, Mass., April 18 (Special).—Federal aid to the states for "partnership legislation" in Congress was severely criticized by Charles G. Washburn, one-time member of Congress from the Third Massachusetts District, in an address last night before the Fitchburg Community League.

"Federal aid imposes a very great burden on the states and leads to extremes," said Mr. Washburn. "We

must awaken the women and make them realize the real danger." He called attention to the maternity, federal highways and the Tower-Sideling educational measures and declared that they would impose upon Massachusetts a far greater expenditure than would be returned by the Federal Government.

## Hurry! Hurry! Hurry! Tech's Circus Is Here

Big Attraction Staged for Alumni as Part of Co-operation Plan

A new plan for bringing the alumni and undergraduates together is being tried by the alumni association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A two-ring circus with students the chief performers and more than 500 alumni as spectators will be staged at Walker Memorial Hall tonight as the first step in the association's co-operation plan.

The entire Walker Building will be taken over for the main attractions and the "side shows." Every athletic team will have representatives. Gymnastic wrestling exhibitions and fencing matches will be held in the gymnasium, while motion pictures of the crews and field day competitions will be shown. The musical clubs will be represented by the Tech Jazz Band. Some of the younger classes of alumni will also perform. A group from 1917 will enter a team in a "chariot race" which will be far from a "classical" affair.

## INHERITANCE TAX BILLS ARE PASSED

New Hampshire House Acts on Court Finding

CONCORD, N. H., April 18 (Special).—The New Hampshire House of Representatives has passed two bills to tax inheritances, one of which provides for three different tax rates upon all estates above \$10,000, and the other provides that the State itself shall be considered an heir in all estates over \$50,000.

The first bill fixes the tax upon direct heirs at 2 per cent, upon collateral heirs at 6 per cent and upon all others at 10 per cent, the rates to be flat without regard to the amount involved. The second bill fixes the State's share of the wealth of estates from \$50,000 to \$100,000, at one-half of one per cent; of from \$100,000 to \$250,000, at 1 per cent, and above \$250,000 at 3 per cent.

It is estimated that these new taxes will yield as much revenue as the present graduated inheritance taxes. The bill, the opinion of the supreme court has intimated are unconstitutional.

Other tax reform bills to be urged before the Legislature adjourns will provide for a tax on the income from intangibles and the retention of part of the inheritance taxes in the State treasury, instead of their distribution to cities and towns in proportion to stock ownership. On this bill the Ways and Means Committee voted last night seven to seven.

## CHAMBER REQUESTS REPEAL OF COAL TAX

Repeal of the tonnage tax, levied by the State of Pennsylvania on anthracite mined within its borders is asked by Frederick S. Snyder, president of the Federal Chamber of Commerce, in letters to Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, and the members of the State Senate. In the letter Mr. Snyder points out that the tax, one of four levies made on the coal shipped to Massachusetts, costs New England more than \$1,500,000 a year, and asserts that the people of Massachusetts generally believe that any tax by a State assessed upon its natural resources as against other states is morally indefensible.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh variable winds. Southern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight; Thursday fair; continued cool; moderate to fresh shifting winds; becoming northwesterly. Unsettled tonight, probably light local snows; Thursday: Thursday fair; continued cool; moderate shifting winds, becoming fresh westerly.

**Weather Outlook**

The indications are for generally fair weather Wednesday and Thursday in the states east of the Mississippi River, and cool weather Wednesday and Thursday in the Atlantic States will be followed by rising temperature Thursday and Friday.

## Official Temperatures

(8 a. m., Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	34	Kansas City	48
Atlantic City	38	Memphis	42
Boston	40	Montreal	34
Buffalo	40	Nantucket	38
Calgary	20	New Orleans	58
Chicago	48	New York	48
Denver	48	Philadelphia	42
Des Moines	40	Pittsburgh	38
Eastport	40	Portland, Me.	38
Galveston	64	Portland, Ore.	46
Hatteras	54	San Francisco	50
		St. Louis	44

## BOTH CLAIM VICTORY IN D. A. R. CAMPAIGN

Mrs. Hanger and Mrs. Cook Battle for President-General—Story Fight Weakens

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18.—At each of the rival headquarters in the thirty-second Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution an air of confidence prevails, and claim it all the time.

"We will win on the first ballot," says Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger's manager, smilingly.

"We cannot lose," Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook's lieutenant says.

It is more than probable, however, that they realize, what everyone else does, that it is going to be a very close election and that there is a large silent vote which will determine the result. An Ohio woman said yesterday, "I am awfully for Mrs. Cook."

"Let me shake hands with you," said another woman, "You are the first delegate I have heard avow that she was for anyone."

Ohio is a divided State, and most of the states have divided delegations. That is what makes it so difficult to determine which way the vote is going. There are many uneducated delegates, too, and that not only means uncertainty about the head of the ticket, but allows for generous scratching.

**Mrs. Cook Claims Pennsylvania**

Mrs. Cook claims that she will have the solid vote of Pennsylvania, the major part of New York and Massachusetts and some western states. Mrs. Hanger is relying on the solid south, California, Kansas, Iowa and Connecticut and scattering votes in the west. Connecticut is the home state of Mrs. George Maynard Minor, president-general, and Kansas the home of Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, her predecessor. Both of these women are using their influence in favor of Mrs. Hanger, who is a member of the present administration and the "dark horse" candidate.

That is a source of strength, but it is also being used against Mrs. Hanger. There is an audible murmur abroad against the domination of the official clique. Moreover, the word is being circulated that Mrs. Cook is not receiving fair treatment and that sympathy is expected to turn votes for her.

Mrs. William Cumming Story, who sought a third term, is practically out of the running. If the election should be close she might hold the balance of power and at the last moment be able to throw it to one of the two leading candidates. There are rumors of a "dark horse" some of them pointing in the direction of Kansas, but it is stoutly denied that anyone will enter the lists at this late hour.

**Rivals Hold Receptions**

Mrs. Hanger's official reception was held on Monday and Mrs. Cook's yesterday. Perhaps Mrs. Cook's was attended by a few more delegates than Mrs. Hanger's. That, says the latter's supporters, means nothing, for many went to both receptions from the enemy's camp to see what they could find out. Mrs. Lars Anderson, candidate for librarian-general on the Cook ticket, will give a large reception this afternoon. She and Mrs. William Sherman Walker, of Seattle, Wash., candidate for organizing secretary-general, are expected to get heavy votes. Mrs. Charles Seymour Whitte, man, wife of the former Governor of New York, candidate for curator, is trusted to hold New York State well in line for the Cook ticket.

Luncheons, teas, receptions and dinners are being utilized to the utmost for campaigning purposes. There are some rumors of the employment of ward politics methods and in particular the circulation of an anonymous letter which if the details become known are likely to act as a boomerang for the candidates whose adherents are considered responsible for them. Mrs. Minor, the president-general, entertained with a brilliant reception last evening, attended by 3000 persons.

## MUSIC

Sunday "Pops"

In response to demand, several Sunday evening concerts will be included in this year's "Pops" season, which

will open Monday evening, May 7, in Symphony Hall. Ardele Jacobia has been engaged for the seventh consecutive year as conductor. As usual, a number of novelties will be interspersed through the programs of familiar pieces.

## Miss Trumbull's Recital

Florence Trumbull gave a piano recital in Steiner Hall yesterday afternoon, playing Liszt's "St. Francis Walking on the Waves," several Chopin numbers, and pieces by Beethoven, Haendel, Scarlatti, Mozart, and others. The pianist is reputed to have been a pupil and assistant of Leschetizky's, and she played in a manner calculated to emphasize technical equipment rather than interpretative ability. Of musical feeling there seemed to be little indication. There was a great deal of rapid finger work, but the phrasing was not too clear, and there was little attempt at shading.

## Boston's Musicians Like 'Dry Harmony'

Bootlegging Ban at Headquarters in Interest of Law and Order

Dry harmony, not liquor discord, is the desire of Boston musicians, who, speaking through their official body, the Boston Musicians' Protective Association, have incorporated into their by-laws a rule forbidding bootlegging at their headquarters, 56 St. Botolph Street.

P. Liehr, secretary of the association, explained the reason for the rule thus:

"We don't want liquor in our assembly room. We want peace and harmony there, not the dissension and strife which indulgence in intoxicants always seems to bring."

It was not the presence of bootleggers in their ranks, it was explained, that caused the Boston musicians to adopt this rule, but a desire to be recorded on the side of law and order—of respect for the Constitution, of which they appreciate that the Eighteenth Amendment is an integral part.

## THEATERS

Amateur Cast in "The Fool"

Yesterday afternoon a cast of Boston amateurs and semiprofessionals acted Channing Pollock's drama, "The Fool," at the Selwyn Theater, where a regular company is appearing in this piece. The proceeds were for the benefit of a Myrtle Shrine charity, and the theater was donated for the occasion by the manager, Fred E. Wright, who is a Shriner.

E. N. Hunt played effectively the rôle of the minister, which is regularly played by Charles Milward, and Miss Helen St. Leger had the part of Clare Jewett, which is acted in the regular production by Miss Alexandra Carlisle. Others in the cast were William J. Parker as Jerry Goodkind, W. C. Richardson as George Goodkind, Walter Duggan as Charlie Benfield, Gordon I. Berry as Umanski, Henry Hawkins as Grubby, Mary Walsh as Mary Margaret, Margaret Nolan as Pearl Henning, and Gertrude Storey. Miss Carlisle, who had coached the cast during the past month, was called before the curtain to receive the audience's congratulations for her good work. Mr. Pollock made an address in which he promised that several of the amateurs would find a place in future offerings of the Selwyn Company, the producers of "The Fool."

Mr. Pollock is sailing shortly for London to arrange for the London presentation of this play, and to see the Paris and Madrid productions of an earlier drama, "The Sign on the Door."

## NECESSARIES BOARD CONTINUANCE VOTED

By an almost unanimous vote the Massachusetts House of Representatives today gave its approval to the bill to continue for another year the term of the Special Commission on Necessaries of Life. The only voice raised in opposition was that of Representative Curtis from Haverhill. Joseph L. Larson, Representative from Everett, paid tribute to the commission as the people's court, and the House emphatically endorsed his sentiments.

## WAGE LAW TARGET IS LEAGUE CHARGE

Say Anti-Suffragists and Others in 'Combination Drive' Against Women's Organizations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Charges that "a combination drive" upon women's organizations is under way by the anti-suffragists, "open-shop" organizations, and advocates of increased military preparedness, are made in a statement issued here by the National Women's Trade Union League. Officers of the league declare that the drive has been started to counteract the women's campaign for eight-hour and minimum wage laws, and for outlawing war in industry.

The tactics of the alleged campaign of destruction are said to include intimidating members of the women's organizations through charges that their leaders are preaching Sovietism, Bolshevism, or Communism. The statement said:

The latest development with respect to the women's organizations is in the form of an invitation. Simultaneously with the effort of the "open shop" interests to commit the President of the United States to the "open shop" movement, the official organ of the National Manufacturers Association has addressed a query to members in various organizations throughout the country asking them for a statement of their views upon the "open shop."

The letter says, "The growing importance of women in industry and their increasing contribution to political life makes their views upon the open shop of real interest to American manufacturers." This circular letter follows rather closely upon the effort of the "open shop" employers to discredit the Women's Industrial Conference, which was held in Washington a few weeks ago under the auspices of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor—an effort which was conducted through an organ of the manufacturers.

## FIREMEN TO DELAY ACTION UNTIL APRIL 20

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 18 (Special).—The Fall River local union of the firemen and others has sent a communication to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation in reply to the board's request that the union delay action in its plans to enforce its demand for an increase of 25½ per cent in wages, and for a betterment of the contract existing between the Fall River manufacturers and the workers.

The letter states that the union unanimously voted to delay action until April 20, and it suggests that certain conditions be regarded in the future. Among these are that a standard wage, which at present averages \$30 a week, in effect in most mills, should be in effect in all the mills.

Another condition desired is that employers pay a standard wage for work required by licensed firemen, which they maintain is not true at present.

## PARADE TOMORROW WILL BE AT 10.30

Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, will join Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, and officials of the army, navy and the Commonwealth in reviewing tomorrow the Patriots' Day parade, in which between 10,000 and 15,000 members of patriotic, veterans and military organizations will take part.

It is announced by the chief of staff of the parade that there will be 11

## HISTORY IS TOPIC OF CONFERENCES

BRUNSWICK, Me., April 18.—No lectures were on today's program of the Institute of Modern History, which is being held at Bowdoin College, but round table conferences for next 11 months. Half a dozen wholesale coal concerns submitted bids, the lowest of which was \$8.49 per gross ton, and the highest bid was \$9.53 per gross ton. The bids specified higher prices on such portions of the coal as had to be delivered in small lots throughout the city. These prices ranged from \$9.30 to \$9.75.

The spot market on bituminous coal in Boston today was \$8 per ton, which led to the general impression that the bids would be on a low basis. The higher prices were a distinct surprise, and were taken to indicate confidence of higher prices in the near future.

## BOSTON COAL BIDS SURPRISINGLY HIGH

Bids were opened today for supplying the city of Boston with 40,000 tons of bituminous coal, which is estimated as the requirement for the next 11 months. Half a dozen wholesale coal concerns submitted bids, the lowest of which was \$8.49 per gross ton, and the highest bid was \$9.53 per gross ton. The bids specified higher prices on such portions of the coal as had to be delivered in small lots throughout the city. These prices ranged from \$9.30 to \$9.75.

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bands in the line of march. Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., retired, will lead as chief marshal. The parade will form at the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Arlington Street, proceeding along Arlington to Boylston, to Tremont, to Winter, to Washington, to School. In front of City Hall the parade will be reviewed by the Mayor, proceeding up School and Beacon Streets past the State House reviewing stand to the Public Gardens, where it will be dismissed. The scheduled starting time is 10:30.

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## THIRD PARTY INTERVENTION MAY BE ESSENTIAL IN RUHR

Occupation Must Be Solved on an International Basis—  
Prolonged Franco-German Conflict Believed Inevitable

By CRAWFORD PRICE  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 16.—Although various avenues are constantly being exploited with a view to the discovery of some way out of the political impasse created by the French occupation of the Ruhr, it is obvious that essentially, though not of course in point of time, Europe is as far from a solution of its chief problem as ever. The situation may best be likened to a great industrial strike, in which both sides are adhering to the strict letter of their attitude, and believe themselves to be in a position to continue the struggle for an indefinite period. In such cases intervention is apt to defeat its purpose, and experience shows it to be necessary for interested third parties to stand by until one or both of the combatants find their resources attenuated and reach the conclusion that their interests can best be served by a more or less satisfactory compromise.

On the other hand, German resistance has been much stronger than was anticipated, and the present indications are that it will be successfully continued for some time to come.

**Prolonged Resistance Probable**

In some respects, in fact, the Germans are fighting France today as they fought the economic blockade established by the Allied Powers during the Great War, and there is some reason to believe that they will not hesitate to impoverish themselves physically as well as financially before they contemplate surrender. This offers the possibility of prolonged resistance, but it must be clear to all students of the situation, Germans included, that, in a conflict of this description, provided the French are equally obstinate, they will finally succeed in wearing down the resistance of their opponents.

The possibility of a prolonged struggle, during the course of which the state of Europe would steadily sink from bad to worse, is in itself sufficient to warrant the search after tentative solutions which is being prosecuted with considerable activity in many quarters, and in this connection it is only natural that seekers after peace should desire to ascertain the precise objects which lie at the back of the French attitude. When M. Poincaré reiterates that France is merely seeking reparations, he utters but a half-truth, for it is obvious that his policy is seriously weakening Germany's ability to pay, and he himself has admitted economic failure.

**Claim for Military Security**

The claim that military security is the ambition is more logical, yet, even in this respect, no statesman can be blind to the fact that the smoldering embers of revenge have been fanned to a flame in every German heart; that in the course of a few years the population of Germany will enormously outnumber that of France; and that there are in sight political combinations which would negate even the value of that strategic and administrative possession of the Rhine frontier which the leaders of the French army, with Marshal Foch at their head, regard as their only safeguard against invasion. The French Premier indignantly denies that he has anything in the nature of annexation in mind. But the fact remains that although the Brussels Conference postulated a gradual withdrawal from the Ruhr in proportion as reparations claims were made by Germany, M. Poincaré has now declared his country's intention to remain in Essen until the last penny has been paid.

The acceptance of this declaration would mean the virtual annexation of the Ruhr by France and its occupation of the territory for an indefinite period. Today it is in possession, and its refusal of the policy of disarmament has made it for the time being, and perhaps for many years to come, the military dictator of Europe. If therefore it refuses to agree to a reduction of the German reparations indemnity from the established figure of £6,600,000,000 it would in reality set up a claim to remain in German territory indefinitely, because no one believes that Germany, with its resources thus depleted, would ever be able to effect a total settlement.

**Problem Is International**

So far as its present developments are concerned, the situation must be regarded in this somewhat unsatisfactory light, and it is unlikely that any

There is an economical partnership between a sharp knife and

**Nucoa**

The one enables you to cut your bread without waste. The other enables you to spread your bread deliciously at a saving.

solution calculated to establish the promised era of peace through the collaboration and co-operation of the late enemies can be achieved by means of pitting the French against the German case or vice versa. But the problem does not merely affect these two states. It is an international problem in every sense of the word, and if it is going to be solved other than temporarily and dangerously it will have to be solved on an international basis. Whether the offices of the League of Nations can be employed to this end remains to be seen. Unfortunately, the League of Nations commends itself to neither of the parties engaged. The French objection to German membership of the League has seriously weakened its basic idea here. But, while France is in the case of Upper Silesia, they have tended to regard it as a mere instrument of French policy.

On their part the French refuse to submit their interests to outside parties and here, of course, we have the League idea up to date. Despite the tragedy of the Great War nations are still unwilling to submit their quarrels to the judgment of their peers. They have not learned, as individuals have, to repose confidence in the decisions of a third party, and when conscious of their superior strength, they are still inclined to conduct their litigation by brute force, rather than in a court of law.

**Third Party Intervention**

It is, however, becoming increasingly evident that some form of third party intervention will eventually become necessary. Apart from consideration for those ideals which alone can lead Europe back to peace and prosperity, it is obvious that a prompt settlement cannot be effected by direct negotiations. The most moderate French scheme would be regarded in Germany as an unworkable project, and the chances are all against acceptance by France of a reasonable individual offer. But, while France is admittedly sufficiently powerful today to defy all and sundry and reject either offers of mediation or attempts at intervention, it is nevertheless under enormous moral and financial obligations to at least two countries (Britain and the United States) and the world entire is being profoundly affected by the results of its policy.

British textile interests have already suffered a serious setback, Italy is becoming exasperated by the failure to obtain coal supplies from the Ruhr, Switzerland is protesting against injury to its commerce, and Holland is expressing annoyance at the interference with the statutory freedom of navigation on the Rhine. France cannot, therefore, hope to keep other nations out of the ring indefinitely. Whether some international association other than the League could intervene successfully is an open question. At the time of writing, it appears more probable that the rôle of honest broker will fall to Britain, Belgium and Italy, parties to any settlement, and who, by reason of their wider interests, may be expected to hold the scales fairly evenly between Paris and Berlin.

## FRANCO-GERMAN ENTENTE SCOUTED

(Continued from Page 1)

French reparations would be paid by the profits of the new Franco-German company. We never doubted that if the Reich annexed the north of France it would repair it."

A decisive act has been accomplished in the suppression of the German High Commission in occupied territories. This measure was adopted in theory on March 12 when M. Poincaré was at Brussels. The application was postponed, in the hope that British consent might be obtained. Last Saturday it was resolved to put the matter to the vote of the Rhineland Commission and be content with a majority vote. Thus disappear, it is claimed the last shreds of the Franco-Anglo-American convention of June 28, 1919, which insisted on liberty of movements of the Reich. On the other hand, it is claimed that the suppression of the German commission is not contrary to the Versailles Treaty. The commission has continuously opposed

the allied commission. Its disappearance may have a considerable political consequence.

**Gustave Stresemann's Speech**  
Contributes Little to Solution

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, April 18.—The much-advertised speech of Gustave Stresemann, leader of the German industrialists, delivered yesterday afternoon in the Reichstag, failed to live up to the expectations attached to it, since like Baron von Rosenberg, the Foreign Minister's speech the day before, it contributed nothing toward resolution of the Ruhr problem. A prominent parliamentarian said to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent concerning Herr Stresemann's speech: "I wish I knew what he meant."

These words best characterize the address of the People's Party leader. The much discussed "offer," which it was believed Herr Stresemann would make was in reality no offer at all.

This is what he said in substance. It is impossible to limit the question of reparations by naming the sum. On the other hand, Germany cannot continue passive resistance until the international expert commission has arrived at a decision concerning its ability to pay. The German Paris offer last January consisted of two parts; the first, a fixed sum of 20,000,000,000 gold marks, dependent upon an international bank credit; second, two conditional payments of 5,000,000,000 each dependent upon the development of Germany's ability to pay. Herr Stresemann then added that similar arrangement could be made now. The sum of 20,000,000,000 would be guaranteed, while the international expert commission named the additional payments to be made by Germany.

Baron Werner von Rheinbaben—known as the right-hand man of Herr Stresemann—gave the Monitor correspondent the following explanation of Herr Stresemann's "offer." "We have got to set the ball rolling. We have got to prepare the ground for the establishment of Germany's production and we have got to induce the French to evacuate the Ruhr district. This can be done best by offering a sum of money. It is believed that the very utmost Germany could guarantee at the present moment to any international banking consortium would be 20,000,000,000 gold marks."

"It is then up to the international expert commission to fix the sum Germany has to pay in addition to that, according to its ability to pay. This can be more or perhaps less than the 10,000,000,000 promised in addition to the 20,000,000,000 in January." Baron von Rheinbaben believes that France must first evacuate the Ruhr before the international bankers would consent to loan Germany any money, since a large part of its guarantee is located there. It is interesting to note that whereas Germany offered in January 30,000,000,000, it now has climbed down to 20,000,000,000 as the maximum amount it is willing to guarantee voluntarily.

**YALE PROMOTIONS MADE**  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 18.—Promotions in the Yale faculty were announced by the university secretary today as follows: Adolph Knopf, associate professor of physical geology and petrology, to be professor; George E. Nichols '04, assistant professor of botany, to be associate professor; Charlton D. Cooksey, '04, Allan T. Waterman, instructors in physics, and H. Leroy Baumgartner, instructor in the theory of music, to be assistant professors.

**GAS PRICE IS REDUCED**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 18 (Special).—The Providence Gas Company has filed with the Public Utilities Commission a new schedule of rates, providing for a reduction of 5 cents per 1000 cubic feet. The reduction, it is explained, will effect a saving of \$120,000 per year among consumers. A statement by the company says that this is the third reduction in 11 months and that these reductions work a saving to consumers aggregating \$450,000 per year.

**BOYS TO RAISE BEANS**  
NORWAY, Me., April 18 (Special).—In addition to their regular field work, a number of boys attending the agricultural course at the Norway High School will raise beans this summer for a canning factory at South Paris. Each member of the class will work an independent plot and be responsible for the planting, care and harvesting.

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## MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE COMMUNITY HOLDS ELECTION

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 18 (Special).—Officers for the next college year have just been elected by the Mount Holyoke College Community, the student government organization. The election was held under the proportional representation system and the new officers will be as follows:

Chairman of community, Gertrude Brown, Hanover, N. H.; vice-chairman of community, Ruth Perry, East Hart-

mittee, Dorothy Pyle West Grove, Pa.; sophomore members of nominating committee, Janet Clark, Cambridge, Mass.; Eleanor Laing, New Rochelle, N. Y.; faculty member of nominating committee, Miss Barbara Wellington, instructor in physical education.

Gertrude Brown, who will be the new chairman of the Community Government, has already served a very thorough apprenticeship in student government, having been a member of



Left to Right: Miss Margaret Bryant, Akron, O.; Miss Gertrude Brown, Hanover, N. H.; Miss Rezia M. Rowley, Gary, Ind.

ford, Conn.; secretary of community, Ellen Hurlbutt, Hanover, N. H.; treasurer of community, Bernice Maclean, Waterbury, Conn.

Chairman of judicial board, Rezia Rowley, Gary, Ind.; senior member of judicial board, Margaret Bryant, Akron, O.; junior member of judicial board, Mary Sheldon, Bloomfield, N. J.; sophomore member of judicial board, Eleanor Adams, Reading, Mass.; faculty members of judicial board, Miss M. Drusilla Flather, assistant professor of zoology; Dr. Mary Gilmore Williams, professor of Greek language and literature.

Faculty members of conference committee, Dr. N. Neilson, professor of history and political science; Dr. Ethel Barbara Dietrich, assistant professor of economics and sociology; upperclass member of conference committee, Georgia Kauffman, Mifflintown, Pa.; sophomore member of conference committee, Marjorie Scott, Auburndale, Mass.; junior member of nominating com-

the Advisory Council of the Student's League, 1920-21, and the Junior Representative to the Legislative Body of the Community Government which has been functioning this year. Miss Rowley has also achieved distinction as a debater, having been chosen as a speaker in the freshman debate in 1920-21, and Intercollegiate debater in 1922, and 1923. She has been secretary of the Debating Society during the current college year.

**COLLEGE GIRLS MOVE BOOKS TO NEW HOME**  
NEW LONDON, Conn., April 18.—Connecticut College has a new library building which will be dedicated this spring, and the books have been moved into their new home. Four hundred girls carried them over, as many as they could lug at a time, by companies, platoons and squads, and put them in their correct positions in the new building.

The library is a gift of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Palmer of New London, and was one of the first large contributions to the college's effort to raise \$2,000,000 in additional endowment, which is still in progress. The library stands at the highest point of the hill on which the college is located, and from its upper stories a fine view may be had of Long Island Sound and of almost the entire course for the Harvard-Yale boat race on the Thames River. The college, which is the only one for women in Connecticut, opened its doors in 1915.

**MATERNITY ACT REJECTED**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 18 (Special).—The House of Representatives late yesterday defeated, by a vote of 49 to 47, the bill offered by Assemblyman Frederick S. Peck, providing for Rhode Island's acceptance of the Sheppard-Towner maternity act. The defeat came on a motion to continue the existence of the measure. Representative James F. Lavender, Republican, voted with the Democrats, averring a tie, which the Republican Speaker might have dissolved.

**Signor Mussolini was, however, un-**

**Italian Premier Criticizes Action of Roman Catholic Party—Demands Loyalty**

ROME, April 18.—The long-expected meeting between Benito Mussolini, the Italian premier, and members of his government who belong to the Popular (Roman Catholic) Party in the Chamber, took place yesterday afternoon. According to an official statement, the Premier read a declaration which is to be published later, in which he criticizes the attitude of the Popular Party during its recent congress at Turin. He thanks the Popular Party for the loyal collaboration given him since October. Stefano Cavasconi, Minister of Labor, in behalf of the Popular ministers assured the Premier that the "responsible elements of the Popular Party realize the necessity to collaborate with the Fascist Government in the moral and material reconstruction of the country."

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satisfied with Signor Cavasconi's declarations and insisted upon a clearer statement which should be given by an unequivocal vote of the Popular parliamentary group which is summoned for Friday. In the meanwhile, Signor Cavasconi, Signor Vassallo, Signor Milani, and Signor Geronchi tendered their resignations, which Signor Mussolini reserved the right to accept or refuse them, after the vote of the parliamentary group.

If the resignations are accepted, it is likely that Signor Mussolini will suppress the Ministry of Labor and the under-secretariats of industry and foreign affairs for reasons of economy. Public attention is now centered on the momentous decision to collaborate with the ministry or pass over to the Opposition. In parliamentary quarters it is believed that the group might easily adopt a formula which Signor Mussolini would be able to accept, but the Fascists are furious against the Popular utterances against Fascism during the Congress. The authoritative newspaper, Popolo d'Italia, says the Government has accepted the challenge made by the Populars. It may be that these members of the Popular Party, who are favorable to Fascism, will abandon definitely their party and form a new one, but Don Sturzo, too, is an able organizer and must prevent a schism in his own party.

**ASIATIC SECLUSION SOUGHT IN AFRICA**

**Motion in Parliament to Provide Separate Provinces for Indians**

By Special Cable  
CAPE TOWN, April 18.—The growing menace of Asiatic immigration into South Africa came before Parliament today when a Natal member, Mr. Mackeurtan made a motion asking the legislation to provide the Asiatic community with one or more provinces in which, separated, they could develop their own civilization.

During the debate, Patrick Duncan, Minister of the Interior, announced that a bill would be introduced next year enabling local authorities to apply a compulsory system of segregation for Asiatics, provided that they satisfy a government board that the provision made is adequate.

Opponents of the motion reminded Parliament of the tremendous reactions such discussions would produce not only in India but throughout Asia. There are 165,000 Asiatics in the Union, 141,000 being naturalized. They are steadily invading European spheres of employment.

Colonel Cresswell, the Labor leader, advocated the complete repatriation of the Indians. It would be worth \$10,000,000, he said, to ransom Natal for civilization.

**BRITAIN TACKLES KENYA'S PROBLEMS**

Conference to Determine Whether Legislative Bodies in Colony Should Be Diluted

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 18.—An "Ical" delegation representing all Kenya Colony's white interests, accompanied by Sir Robert Coryndon, the Governor, arrived yesterday to attend the Colonial Office conference. The delegation is headed by Lord Delavere, an original pioneer, the Legislative Council's leader and member of the Executive Council. The natives' welfare is in the hands of Dr. Arthur, who is not an official member and will not take part in the political debates.

The main issue is not whether the Indians should govern themselves or sit on the Empire Council, but whether legislative bodies and administrative departments should be diluted by people inferior in genius for government. The white population is unanimous against this, which it believes carries the risk of future Asiatic domination and should be limited to the minimum representation necessary to represent its interests. The white settlers regard themselves as trustees, safeguarding the primitive African races from Asiatic competition for posts to which African natives have the first right.

The delegation stands by the Imperial Conference's policy of 1918, reaffirmed in 1921, "that each community should have control of the composition of its own population." Also Winston Churchill's policy when Colonial Secretary of future European self-government, control of Asiatic immigration and the highlands reserved for European settlement.

In addition to the Kenya delegation, the Bishop of Uganda is attending because matters affecting Kenya are bound to react on Uganda.

B. Varma, an advocate of Nairobi, holds a watching brief till the arrival of the Kenya native delegates and supporters from India. Percy Givens, a member of Nairobi Town Council, is coming on behalf of Kenya white employees to approach the British Labor Party, which feels that Indian life and working hours in Kenya tend to lower their standard of living and reduce their opportunities.

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## Twilight Tales

### The Kind Crocuses

TONY and Anna lived on the dirtiest, darkest little street in a great city. Their house had a bit of grass in front, hardly bigger than a pocket handkerchief. Tony and Anna did not like dirt and were always pleased when the rain came to wash off the street.

Every day Anna took Tony through many streets till they came to the park. This park was a wonderful place. There were ponds full of goldfish which one might watch, but not feed, as the sign said. There were long stretches of grass, with trees making cool spots here and there. "Keep Off The Grass," said the sign. Best of all, so Tony thought, there were beds and beds of pink tulips. But Anna read the sign to him—"Do Not Pick The Flowers."

These neat black and white signs puzzled Tony. He asked Anna about them. Anna was in the fifth reader and knew a great deal.

"If they didn't put up signs, Tony darling, there'd be no pink tulips left. Everyone would pick them."

"But I don't want to pick them. I just want to dance with them."

"Then you'll have to dance on the walk here and let the tulips dance behind the fence."

"But that isn't with them. It isn't even near them," wailed Tony.

"Look, Tony, there's a little tulip smiling at you. Oh, quick, smile back, baby dear."

So Tony grinned and waved and then whispered to Anna: "May I kiss it, just once?"

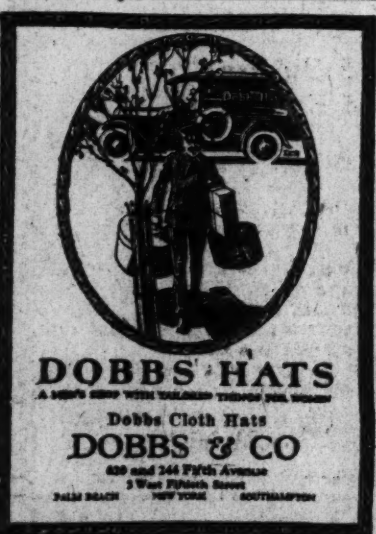
Anna didn't know about this. The sign said, "Keep Off The Grass," and he would have to take three steps on the grass to get there. She took Tony by the hand and went up to the policeman on the corner.

## The World's Great Capitals

### The Week in Paris

Paris, April 18.—The ratification of the Washington Treaty relative to naval disarmament still hangs fire and it is now certain that when it does come before the Chamber there will be the addition of a new clause which will modify the conditions. The treaty fixed the proportion of the naval armaments of the signatory powers for 10 years, the strength to be indicated by the figures 5-5-3. The French Government is definitely reserving its right not to renew this agreement on the limitation of strength. At the end of the 10 years the arrangement will come automatically to an end, and can only be renewed by a specific agreement. The French protest that they are not hostile to the spirit of the treaty. But they have not of course been satisfied with what was arranged by Aristide Briand. There will be still more trouble before the protracted debates are finished and the treaty is finally accepted.

Some explanation is needed of the attempt to compromise in France on Strasbourg time instead of accepting the "summer time" which has been in operation for a number of years. It is extremely awkward that England and France should have their clocks set at different hours and this fact was formerly recognized by the synchronization of the clocks of both countries which take Greenwich time as their basis. The introduction of "summer time," however, complicated matters. France and England never seemed to be able to agree about the date on which it should come into operation. Moreover in France there has lately been a tremendous protest by the agriculturists, who resent their habits being disturbed. Hence this proposal to take permanently Strasbourg time, which is half an hour in advance of Greenwich time, or French time. Like all compromises, it is extremely bad. Instead of France and England differing for a few months in the year, they will differ in their times throughout the whole year. Greenwich time is nine minutes 21 seconds behind the time of the meridian of Paris. About 20 minutes after passing over Greenwich, the sun reaches the meridian of Strasbourg. If at that moment all the watches in France were set to 12 o'clock, the present legal time would be advanced by 30 minutes. It is urged that the agriculturists cannot reasonably resist this compromise which, it is contended, will confer great material and moral advantages on the population as a whole. Moreover, as the new time is to be applicable all the year round the economies which have been effected by temporary "summer time" will not be reduced.



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**MAXON MODEL GOWNS**

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Everything has been put back in its place, and the studio is now just as it was when Millet's career ended. It is now hoped to obtain state support for the Millet Museum, and it is also thought that the mere fact of its opening will bring further contributions. Copies "de luxe" of Millet's works and paintings of the Barbizon School will be provided for the visitors, and will help in the maintenance of the museum.

It is well known that the supply of waiters in England mostly comes from the continent. But recently the British waiters have asked why with so much unemployment preference should be given to foreigners, and there has been—or so it is alleged—a deportation of French waiters from England. Now the French waiters are in their turn up in arms. They declare that at a moment when England is seeking facilities for the employment of its large army of workless men in France,



Miss Katherine L. Matteson  
New York's Good Will Contest Winner, One of the 147 Delegates  
En Route to France

it is exceedingly unfair that the French waiters should be taboo in England. There is a good deal of force in this contention, and it should also be remembered that if French waiters are not welcome in England they will have no opportunity of learning the English language. With the constant influx in the number of American and English visitors to France, it is desirable that the French waiters should have passed some time in England so that they may know the language. The convenience of the traveler should in this matter be considered.

There is no doubt that the French Government is right in endeavoring to cleanse the music-hall stage. A few prosecutions will do good. The license which is now permitted is often disgraceful and offends against public morality and good manners. It has become the custom in some of the Paris halls for scantily dressed women not merely to figure on the stage in tableaux but for them to advance boldly among the spectators. It is the interest of the music-halls themselves, and of the public, and of the fair fame of Paris, that these scandals should cease. An altogether different idea of French life is given to visitors to the capital.

## POTATO GROWERS FORM 12-STATE POOL

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, April 18.—Potato growers of New York and 11 other states are organizing a pool to sell co-operatively and at a profit their estimated 350,000,000-bushel crop this year, and thus avoid the loss which many farmers suffered in 1922 through glutted markets and corresponding low prices.

The nucleus of the organization, whose objects will be to bring about better distribution, the equalization of prices and the defeat of food speculators, will be the Maine Potato Growers' Co-operative Association, which has just been completed, and similar groups are to be formed, it is reported, in New Jersey, Virginia, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Idaho, Colorado and Utah. All these organizations will be in constant communication with each other.

## OLD SPANISH TRAIL TO BE READY IN 1924

Roads Congress at New Orleans Plans Southern Trunk Lines Leading to Highway

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 18 (Special Correspondence)—Impetus was given the work of opening the south to the automobiles of the Nation by constructing new highways, and in particular, pressing forward the work of the "Old Spanish Trail" across "the bottom of the continent" from St. Augustine, Fla., to San Diego, Cal., at the recent three-day session of the Southern Road Congress in this city. It was said by prominent engineers, quoted by Haral B. Ayres, managing

director of the organization in a statement just issued, that another year will see construction completed to allow tourist travel through from coast to coast.

The outstanding work of the congress was the adoption of a "south-east trunk line" system, says Mr. Ayres, reviewing the meetings, to consist of the Old Spanish Trail across the continent, and some five connecting trunk lines from the north, as follows: Coastal and Dixie Highways through Georgia; the Bee Line Highway through Alabama; the Mississippi Valley Highway and the trunk line through Jackson, Miss.; the Jefferson and Pershing Highways, Louisiana; the King Trail and the Meridian, in Texas.

Maps to be issued  
This chain of routes offers a correlated automobile highway system which will open up the south, it is declared. A map of the region was ordered completed, to be issued in a large volume showing local conditions, camp sites, and with travel information. It was the sentiment of the congress that the Old Spanish Trail system should have its identity respected by all, so that a strong, nationally known trunk line would result, in which the identity of other highways should be merged upon entering it.

The Women's Parliament on Highway Beautification held crowded sessions, Mr. Ayres reports, and assured the Old Spanish Trail of being the first national highway with an organized movement for road side beautification. Townships and towns and cities are to be urged to provide grounds for tourist parks as a vital community need, the length of the great highway.

Among the reports of work actually accomplished was one showing that the Gulf Boulevard section from New Orleans to Pensacola, Fla., had bridges and concrete roads financed across Mississippi, with contracts being continually let in that State and adjoining in Louisiana.

## Mobile Promises Bridge

A road across the nine miles of marsh land in Louisiana, on the road to New Orleans, was promised by J. M. Fourmy, Louisiana state engineer, who said it would be in service when the other construction is completed. Mobile Bay is still unspanned, but Mobile residents promised active progress on the nine-mile bridge.

The opening of the south to easy motor access from the north will bring a tremendous increase in tourist business, it is confidently expected, and repay the money now being expended on highways. The co-operation manifested in the Old Spanish Trail construction will provide for quicker completion of the work, it is believed, than could be attained by sporadic undertakings, and in time make the south the "Nation's playground."

## PRESIDENT GREETED GOOD WILL PARTY

Delegates on Sight-Seeing Tour Before Sailing for France

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18.—President Harding yesterday greeted members of the Good Will Delegation to France, enroute to that country under the auspices of the American Committee for Devastated France. Following the reception at the White House the delegates were taken on a sight-seeing tour. Of the 147 delegates, representing 14 American cities, 63 will sail from New York for France on Friday, accompanied by officers of the American Committee. Others, it was announced, will follow in May.

Miss Katherine L. Matteson, winner of first place in the New York contest, with Miss Anne Morgan and 94 other winners made up the "Presidential party." Through the Good Will Contest in which Miss Matteson represented the Underwood Typewriter Company, \$596,000 was raised for the American Committee for Devastated France. Under the direction of Miss Morgan the committee is restoring community life in the war zones.

The delegates are to make a six weeks tour through France, arranged by the French Government to show American women the conditions throughout the devastated area and to promote good will between America and France.

## ADOLPH HITLER SUMMONED

MUNICH, April 17 (By The Associated Press)—Adolph Hitler, the Bavarian Fascist leader, has been summoned to appear before the Leipzig Supreme Court, it was announced today, on the charge of inciting his supporters to oppose republican institutions.

## ARCHAEOLOGY AIDED BY PAN-AMERICANS

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 13 (By The Associated Press)—A recommendation for the establishment of two archaeological institutes, one in the Mexican-Central American region, and the other in the Ecuadorian-Peruvian area, was adopted by the Pan-American conference at a plenary session today. With this was adopted a recommendation that each Nation appropriate yearly a sum for archaeological excavation and the development of museums and libraries for the preservation of discoveries and of historical documents.

The plenary session ratified the report of the commerce committee requesting the high inter-American commission to co-operate in enforcing the financial and commercial resolutions adopted by the Pan-American conferences, through the various national sections.

## PRESIDENT TO ATTEND

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, April 17.—President Harding has tentatively accepted an invitation to be the guest of "his fellow newspaper publishers" at the American Newspaper Publishers' Association banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria on April 26. Louis Wiley of the New York Times will be toastmaster and Lord Robert Cecil will be among the speakers.

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## Illiterate at 25, Goes to "Berry," Now to Preach Its Baccalaureate

School Founded in Cabin, Now Enrolls More Than 500 Who Will Work Among Mountain Folk

MOUNT BERRY, Ga., April 18 (By The Associated Press)—Founded 21 years ago in a little log cabin by Miss Martha Berry, in a grove near her home, the Berry Schools this year will graduate the largest senior class in their history. The graduates will join the ranks of the other hundreds of mountain girls and boys who were educated in the Berry Schools and have gone back to the home communities to carry on the cause of education among their own people. The members of the class come from Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama.

From the log cabin, the Berry Schools have grown in 21 years to an institution whose enrollment this year is more than 500. Nearly 400 young men and approximately 200 young women are in training at Berry. They come largely from the mountains and foothills.

The commencement exercises will begin on April 27 and continue through May 1. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached Sunday, April 29, by the Rev. John Henry Fulghum, a former Berry student, who entered the Berry Schools at the age of 25 years, when he could neither read nor write, and who is today a prominent pastor in the State of North Carolina.

Writing to Miss Berry, Mr. Fulghum said: "Can I ever forget the day I entered those iron gates? No, never. I could forget the mother who nursed me almost as easily. There are other memories that are forever stamped upon my heart. The old bell and its clear, ringing sound."

Then, there is the diary where I did much work. Oh! How I wish I had words to paint the picture! Why, I can even hear the clanking of those oars, and the rattling of the station, and the familiar sound of the milk bucket as it came in contact with the concrete floor. Yes, I am sure you will remember the old milk cart I pushed for most two years.

The best of all the memories are the kind and encouraging words spoken to me by the principal and others of those good teachers, "John, I am counting on you to make good." I tell you, Miss Berry, those words are great bracers for me, even now.

You know, Miss Berry, there were so many boys that had to work their way through Berry, that the school could not afford to pay them much more than their board and laundry and I cannot begin to number the times that I was met on the campus by some of those noble teachers, who would take me by the hand and ask, "John, how goes it now?" and as a few cheering words were spoken, I would feel something in my hand and it would always be a pleasure to me.

I shall never forget the day when I got news from my mother and when I got to the post office I found the money the teachers had raised for a ticket for me to go home to see her. Miss Berry, I never think of you but I think of Queen Esther and the words spoken to her, "And, who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" I know that Berry is turning out hundreds of boys who have received just as much as I have, and whatever we are able to do in the world we shall do because God was raising up a friend for us—while we were calling for help.

Dean Lockwood, in stating the present situation says, "As the case now stands we have neither a state illiteracy commission nor funds, even to the extent of \$1 to carry on the much needed work."

Dean Lockwood's plan includes five or six meetings to be held at widely separated large centers of population. Meetings will also be held at both Flagstaff and Bisbee where the university summer session schools are held.

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## DRIVE TO REDUCE ILLITERACY IS ON

Arizona College Dean Does Work Though Funds Lacking

TUCSON, Ariz., April 9 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Frank C. Lockwood, dean of the College of Letters and Arts at the University of Arizona, who was appointed temporary chairman of an informal illiteracy commission a year ago, now is planning to carry on the drive against illiteracy in this State regardless of the lack of funds for the committee work. Several weeks ago bills offered to the state Legislature for their consideration were received favorably, but not acted upon.

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## MONTANA'S GOVERNOR CUTS BUDGET \$600,000

HELENA, Mont., April 10 (Special Correspondence)—The action of Gov. Joseph M. Dixon in cutting \$600,000 from the legislative appropriations for the maintenance of the various state offices, departments and institutions for the next fiscal year, was the greatest single stroke of economy in the history of the state government. For the past five years legislative appropriations have exceeded revenue with the result that accumulating annual deficits have amounted to more than \$2,000,000.

Governor Dixon's action will place the state government on a cash basis for the next two years and, if anticipated revenues are realized, it will be possible to pay off a part of the deficit. The State's various educational institutions received the minimum reductions.

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Looser's—Second Floor.



LAWS IN GERMANY  
NOW FAVOR LABOR

Since 1918 Serious Opposition to Labor Legislation on Modern Lines Has Disappeared

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON, March 26.—One of the most striking changes which Germany is undergoing since the 1918 revolution is the evolution of labor legislation. Before 1917 conditions of labor were regulated by a number of separate codes and laws, without uniformity and mutual connection. Some of the most important were the Civil Service Code, the Industrial Code, the Servants' Regulations, sections of the Commercial Codes in regard to the status of commercial employees, and those paragraphs inserted in the beginning of this century into the Civil Code containing provisions of the "contract of service."

The great change in Germany's attitude, however, occurred after the revolution of 1918 and as a result all opposition to labor legislation on modern lines was then swept away. The fundamental demands of labor were inserted in the following clauses of the German Constitution of August 11, 1919:

1. The Reich shall formulate a uniform code. Workers shall be afforded special protection by the Reich (Article 157).

(a) Organization of both parties (Employers and Employees) and their agreements shall be recognized (Article 165).

(b) It shall be the task of manual and non-manual workers to take part equally in the economic development of the means of production (same article).

II. The demand for a uniform labor code proceeded from the fact that Germany before and after the revolution remained a federal state. After the revolution much of the contradiction between the law of the Reich and the law of the various constituent states was removed, but not wholly. Anyhow, the demand for a uniform labor code was pre-eminently a demand for a recognized source of jurisprudence. The framing of this code is now in progress.

(a) The first clause of Article 165 of the Constitution expresses the right of co-management in determining the nature of conditions of labor as conditions of existence," as Prof. Hugo Sinzheimer interprets this clause, in a monograph on the new German Labor Code. This right of co-management is laid down in detail in the Decree on Collective Agreements, manual and non-manual workers' committees, and conciliation in trade disputes, of Dec. 23, 1918. On Feb. 12, 1920, a Decree on Engagement and Dismissal was issued, regulating these conditions during economic transitions. A recently drafted conciliation decree, which has not yet been sanctioned, is being violently opposed by labor, as it threatens to jeopardize the right to combine by imposing compulsory negotiations and the compulsory application of awards in works necessary to public welfare.

(b) In the second clause of Article 165 the new idea of co-management in matters affecting labor as a condition of production is introduced. For securing this right of co-management the German constitution provides for a system of municipalities, namely works councils, district economic councils, and a National Economic Council. Hitherto the works councils were established in accordance with the Works Council Act of Feb. 4, 1920. These councils support on the one hand the right of co-management in shaping conditions of labor as conditions of existence through the medium of collective agreements. On the other hand they are vested with the novel right of co-management in shaping the conditions of labor as conditions of economic production. The district economic councils have not yet been formed, but the National Economic Council exists already. Its work has been purely advisory to the legislative bodies.

In this way Germany has been and is building up a modern labor legislation, and providing for more stable conditions in Central Europe.

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## Canadian Rockies Motor Trail Opened to the World

Scenic Wonderland Unfolded in New Motor Road Between Banff and Windermere

**VICTORIA, B. C., April 13 (Special Correspondence).**—When Sir Alexander Mackenzie struggled up from the prairies, crossed the great natural divide, followed the foaming Fraser River southward and reached the Pacific Ocean in July, 1873, the old Canadian west began. In the closing years of the next century the first thin threads of steel were pushed through the mountains. Canada as a nation became real possibility, the frontier a land of struggling settlements and reckless mining booms. At last the Rockies had been conquered. But the final chapter of the mountains' history had yet to be written. Today engineers and hundreds of laborers are completing that chapter or, more literally, are pushing a broad, flat automobile road straight through the chaos of rock and forest in the center of the Rockies. By summer the engineers will have finished their five-year task and thousands of automobiles will be able to swing north from the United States along the new loop.

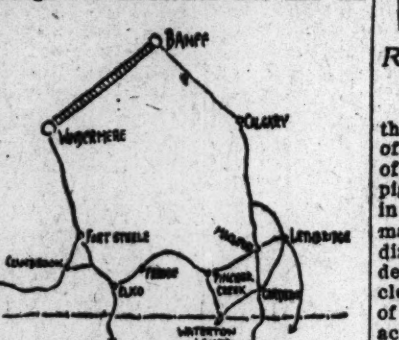
A notable event in the history of the west, the construction of this road from Banff, Alberta, to Windermere, British Columbia. A notable feat of engineering, too, a rival of the old railroad builders' achievements. The important fact, though, is that this



Nature's "Old Sentinel"  
(Note the Face Carved in the Cliff)

road, where only mountain sheep and an occasional prospector strayed a few years ago, will open up a whole new world for that growing army of people who spend a few weeks of every year out-of-doors. It will be an integral part of the highway system which covers western America—one more link between the United States and its neighbor.

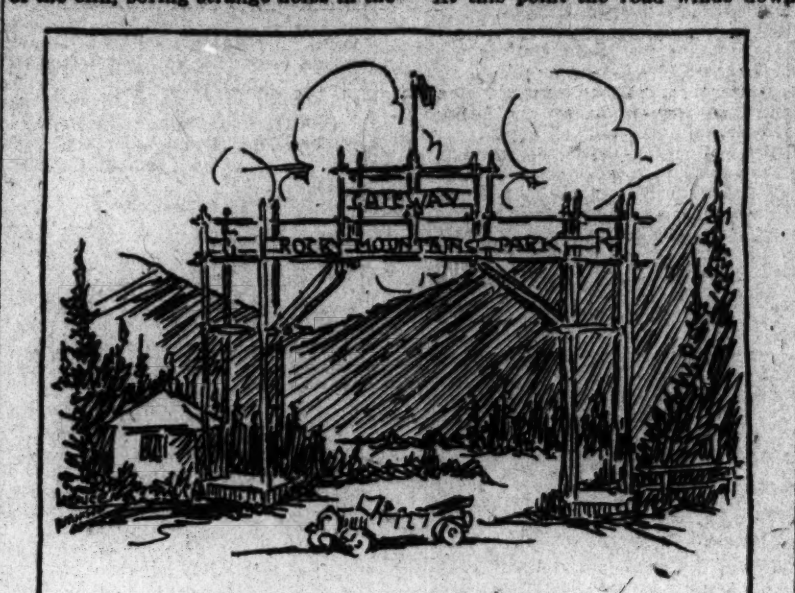
At the Door of the Rockies  
The new highway is reached after motoring north through Washington State, across the border and along thickly-timbered hillsides to Cranbrook, at the door of the Rockies. From Cranbrook north to Windermere the road swings along a flat, wooded valley lying between the Rockies proper on the east and the Selkirk, blue and shadowy, over in the west—a beautiful twisting road through cool forests, carpeted in early summer with masses of scarlet tiger lilies. Then the road drops down to the side of Columbia and Windermere Lakes, long, smooth sheets of water where the Columbia rises to bend northward through the mountains and find the



Map Shows Loop Following Completion of the Banff-Windermere Motor Road

sea far south on the Oregon border. North of the little town of Windermere the road winds along the crest of rolling hills above the Selkirk Kootenay River. Turning around a

sudden, sweeping curve it reaches the natural portal of the new highway. Two black cliffs rise from either side of the road, leaning together and almost touching. On the western side a little stream dashes along the base of the cliff, boring strange holes in the



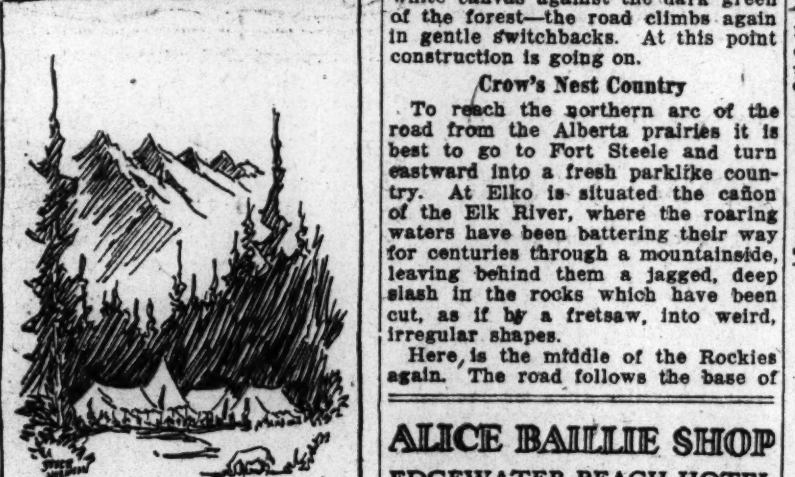
Timber Arch Entrance Near Banff

rocks and finally dropping in lace-like falls to lose itself somewhere below. Under the eastern cliff, which bends over it, the brown, flat road clings to a strip of rock.

Above the road nature has placed a frowning sentinel to guard her precious mountains beyond the gateway—a perfect human face, black, seamed, and gloomy, from chin to forehead six times as tall as a man. So clear cut, so well chiseled is the glowering stone countenance that one can hardly believe that nature, and not human hands, cut it out of the solid rock. What a portal for the wonderful behind it!

Hot Water Stream  
Gradually the road rises through the trees until it reaches the Radium Hot Springs. Here a stream of hot water bubbles, steaming, out of the rocks and into a cement swimming pool, beside which flows another stream as cold as the snow that feeds it. The Canadian Government, by the way, is negotiating now for the purchase of these hot springs, which are said to be the finest in the Canadian mountains.

Around a few more curves stand



Road Builders' Camp on the New Highway

the Iron Gates—strange, jagged cliffs of red rock that rise on both sides of the road like huge shafts of rusty iron. Here the road curls upward in long easy spirals through thick masses of timber and on the edge of dizzy drops into deep cañons. Suddenly it swerves out of the forest to a clear point far above the broad valley of the Kootenay, which crawls lazily across the green carpet stretched below, like a thin, white thread. On



Road Builders' Camp on the New Highway

At this point the road winds down snow-covered peaks that pierce the clouds in all directions. No part of the Rockies is finer than this Crow's Nest country, crowned by Trail Mountain, three white peaks in one, towering over the pretty town of Fernie.

East of Fernie the Crow's Nest Pass becomes so narrow that there is scarcely space for the road and occasional coal-mining towns. Gradually it opens out again after passing the summit, which is the British Columbia boundary, drops down to the foothills of Alberta. Here the road is blocked for a quarter of a mile or so by enormous boulders, almost as big as small bungalows. The road, however, winds between them and over the little mining town of Frank, buried 20 years ago, with its sleeping inhabitants, by a falling mountain peak.

After passing Crow's Nest Mountain, the road goes north, through Lettbridge and across the prairies to Calgary. Turning west here, the road enters Banff in the mountains. From that famous resort westward the new road to Windermere climbs to the grand divide of the Rockies. Here, on the boundary of British Columbia, the road opens out again. The highway will be held this summer.

The timber grows high and thick on this northern arc of the road and the blue mountains, just a stone's throw away, are literally framed by tall trees—green and blue and white mixed daintily as no artist could mix them with safety. Beside the rapids of the Vermilion River, the last road gang is building the end of the highway southward through the gorge. Soon the two ends of the road will meet. The loop will be complete. The Canadian Rockies will be open to the world.

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## ROAD CONGRESS TO BE HELD AT SEVILLE

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON, April 2.—The Fourth International Road Congress will be held at Seville during the six days commencing May 7. The first congress was held at Paris in 1906, and was followed by others at Brussels (1910) and London (1913). The forthcoming congress will discuss important aspects of road travel, among the subjects being the surfacing of roads with concrete, the use of bitumen and asphalt, and the development of motor transport.

The congress will run its own daily newspaper. Delegates from the chief countries of the world have signified their intention of attending. This body was formed to continue the work of the Paris congress of 1906, and to promote progress in the construction and exploitation of roads. It publishes a quarterly bulletin in addition to papers on special subjects, and periodical reports. The forthcoming congress at Seville will afford a timely opportunity for an international exchange of information on methods to be adopted to meet the development of heavy road transport which is thrusting new burdens upon road authorities in the majority of countries.

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## TRADE OF ROTTERDAM NOW GOES TO ANTWERP, HAMBURG, BREMEN

German Government Regulations, With Occupation of Ruhr, Are Blamed for Loss of Commerce

**THE HAGUE, March 26 (Special Correspondence).**—Since the middle of January nothing has "been sold via our port to the German hinterland," says a recent leading article in the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant, discussing the consequences of the Ruhr occupation for Dutch ports in connection with the provisions of the Rhine Navigation Act, which declares the Rhine and its estuaries a free international river. This situation naturally causes great apprehension among Rotterdam and Amsterdam merchants, as they realize that trade which formerly went to their ports is now diverted to Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. For example, grain for Switzerland is at present going to Antwerp instead of to Rotterdam, and from thence to the Rhine.

## Obstacles Are Twofold

The obstacles for using Rotterdam as a transit port are twofold. In the first place, import and export duties of not less than 10 per cent imposed by the French for goods going to and coming from the occupied areas are a considerable drawback. Not less, however, is the uncertainty whether the goods will arrive in due time at their destination, caused by more or less arbitrary detention by French officials, which makes it advisable to avoid the occupied zones and their natural port, Rotterdam.

On the other hand, the German Government is making all kinds of regulations which are detrimental to Dutch navigation and trade. Lately they decided to find heavily Germans who unload Dutch cargoes provided with French or Belgian permits. These measures are distinctly contrary to the provisions of the above-mentioned Rhine Navigation Act, which was signed among other nations by France and Belgium.

Minister Gives Facts  
The Dutch Foreign Office recently opened negotiations with the Government at the Quai d'Orsay in connection with these and other questions. While the negotiations were being held in a most friendly spirit, no definite promises were given annulling those measures which were contrary to the Rhine Navigation Act.

These facts were disclosed by Minister van Karnebeek in his recent statement before the Second Chamber of the States-General at The Hague. These negotiations were successful to the extent that coal transports from the Ruhr to Holland, after having been temporarily stopped owing to the refusal to pay the 10 per cent French export duty, were resumed for the time being.

The French and Belgian governments consented to cancel the 10 per cent export duties on goods sent from occupied German areas to Holland if contracts for delivery were entered upon before the enforcement of these duties, while a similar treatment was assured for monthly deliveries up to 90,000 tons of coal under the German-Dutch credit convention.

## AMERICAN BUTS HAVE BOOKS

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON, April 3.—Following close on the British Court library sale has come that of Pows Castle, the property of the Earl of Powis. Dr. Rosenbach of Philadelphia was again a big buyer, his purchases totaling over \$4000. The chief prizes secured by the doctor were a vellum copy of a Cicero, "De Officiis et Paradoxis" printed at Mainz by Pust and Schiffer in 1465 with the arms of Prince Eugene de Savoie on the sides and back, £1300, and an unrecorded tall and broad copy of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," dated 1600, for which £1150 was given.

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## BRITAIN TO LIGHTEN LOCAL FARM TAXES

Road Fund Surplus to Go for  
Upkeep of Rural Highways—  
Norfolk Strike Unsettled

By Cable from Monitor Bureau.  
LONDON, April 18.—Sir Robert Sanders, president of the Board of Agriculture, in an interview with a press association representative last night, gave a comprehensive account of the Government's agricultural policy. The scheme is based on the report of the agricultural tribunal of investigation, of which details were cabled to The Christian Science Monitor on April 7.

Pending proposals for dealing with the whole question, the Government will give immediate relief by applying the surplus of the "road fund" (between £1,250,000 and £1,500,000) toward the upkeep of rural roads, thus permitting an equivalent reduction in the sum raised by local taxation. In addition, the Government will introduce a bill this season increasing the exchequer's contribution toward farmers' local taxes from £1,300,000, at which it has stood since 1896, to over £4,000,000. This means the State will in future pay a quarter of the farmers' local taxes.

Sir Robert also reviewed other concessions demanded by the farmers. He declared that if the farmers felt the rail charges were too high they had a remedy—an appeal to the railway rates tribunal. So far they had failed to make sufficient use of this body. He hoped credits to farmers' co-operative societies would be possible and had in view a special parliamentary bill to deal with the subject. Questions of restrictions on foreign-grown potatoes and insistence on importers of wheat flour sending also 25 per cent of wheat offals, he refused to discuss. Regarding hops, however, he made the interesting disclosure that last year there was a surplus of 50,000 hundredweight, owing to the country's beer consumption having been for the last two years much less than expected. The surplus is about one-sixth of the country's total hop production, and he explained that unless the beer consumption increased, farmers would have to produce less hops.

Whether farmers will find the Government's assistance sufficient is not yet clear.

The Norfolk farm labor strike still continues and the farmers do not show signs of reconsidering their contention that they are unable to pay laborers more than 25s. weekly. Indeed arable farmers all over the country, like their confreres in other parts of the world, declare that the present price is unremunerative.

Tomorrow, however, is the day fixed for the House of Commons agricultural debate, which was postponed from April 11 in consequence of the Government's sensational defeat two days earlier and doubtless the whole matter will then be threshed out.

## AUSTRIA IMPROVES BY AID OF ALLIES

VIENNA, March 17.—Austria presents a brighter picture today than at any time since the war. The crown is steadily appreciating in value, unemployment is lessening and the cost of living is falling. The allied loan apparently has ushered in a new era for a people which has suffered bitterly during the last 10 years.

The budget shows a remarkable improvement, the deficit since November, having been reduced by nearly 3,000,000 crowns (about \$4,500,000), representing a reduction of 55 per cent. Bank deposits have notably increased, which is regarded as an indication of increasing confidence in the general economic and financial situation of the country, especially in the national currency. During January the total deposits increased by nearly 36,000,000,000 paper crowns, a record figure.

## INDIAN COTTON WAGE 14 PER CENT HIGHER

BOMBAY, Feb. 25 (Special Correspondence).—In the Indian Labour Gazette were recently summarized the results of an inquiry into the wages and hours of labor of 292 occupations in the cotton industry of the Bombay

Presidency. The object of the inquiry was to ascertain the amount actually earned by all classes of work-people in a selected month (May) of 1921, and to compare these earnings with those of a similar month in the pre-war period, 1914. The inquiry, which was conducted on voluntary lines, brought in returns relating to over 194,000 workpeople.

An examination of the average daily earnings of workers in May, 1921, shows that in the Bombay Presidency the majority of men workers earned between 1s. and 2s. per diem. Women workers earned about 1s. and children about 8d. a day. With regard to hours of work, men worked about 10 hours, women 9½ and children 5½ hours at an average. Holidays (including the weekly rest day) numbered 55 in 1914 and 66 in 1921. In 1921, a month's wages was paid to all workers as bonus, and cheap grain, clothing and housing were given. The money wages of men operatives in Bombay have increased 90 per cent as compared with an increase of 67 per cent in the cost of living. The real or effective wages were thus 14 per cent higher.

## FILM PRODUCERS TO AID EDUCATORS

Educational Pictures in Schools  
Is Desire of Both Groups

Special from Monitor Bureau.  
NEW YORK, April 18.—An elaborate program for co-operation between educators and motion picture producers in the production of educational films as part of certain courses of instruction in public schools was agreed upon at a conference held in the office of Will H. Hays here. Among the suggestions adopted were these:

1. The immediate assembling from stock of the producers of films possibly suitable for schoolroom work.
2. A study of distribution problems affecting films for general use in the national school system.
3. The charting of laboratory work prior to the actual preparation of pedagogic films.
4. The investigation into changes of method of public school instruction which the use of films may require.

Dr. Charles H. Judd, chairman of the educators' committee, supervised the preparation of the program. The meeting was the result of an offer made by Mr. Hays to the National Education Association at its convention in Boston last summer. At that time he asked the teachers to appoint a committee of experts to draw up a program of instruction which might be carried out by means of the movies, and offered the assistance of the best technical motion picture men of the country to perfect the film course.

## 1500 SEEK OPENINGS UNDER VICTORIA'S MIGRATION SCHEME

By Cable from Monitor Bureau.  
LONDON, April 18.—The keenness of the people of the United Kingdom to transfer their activities to the British dominions, is indicated by the fact that within 48 hours of the details of the Victorian state migration scheme being outlined in the press last Saturday over 1500 written applications were handed by the Australian House officials in London.

One young fellow read of the scheme in a Paris journal and urgently telegraphed his father to apply immediately to the Victorian Agent-General on his behalf. Another was even more pressing. The scheme was published in the morning newspapers and when the Agent-General reached his office at 10 a. m. he found a telegram awaiting him: "Please reserve me one farm."

Victoria has decided to commence with 2000 settlers yearly for five years. At the present rate the whole 10,000 should be offering inside next month. The applicants so far—and many hundreds are calling at the Melbourne place office—are a very fine type, mostly representative of the middle class.

## Rich in Cream BOWMAN'S MILK

Whole milk—just as rich in cream as when taken from the cow.

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DAIRY COMPANY  
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## MINNEAPOLIS GETS NOISELESS TROLLEY

Street Cars, Which Operate With  
but Little Sound, Also to Be  
Used in St. Paul

MINNEAPOLIS, April 14 (Special Correspondence).—Minneapolis and St. Paul may hereafter be known as the Nation's quietest cities if the "noiseless street car," which local traction lines have been developing for the past five or six years and which is about to have its final test, becomes standardized. Officials of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, which controls the street car lines in both cities, are certain that they have a car which will move over the rails with but little sound. As one expert, who has examined the car, expressed it: "It is everything but rubber-tired."

Modified types of the new car have been in use on local lines for some time and have proved so satisfactory that the last word in sound-absorbing devices is being added to insure even more quiet. Such a car is nearly completed and 1000 more are to be made as part of the regular equipment of the company as soon as valuation proceedings conducted by the state railroad commission are completed.

"One of the important factors in the development of the noiseless car is the reduction of the weight from 48,000 to 25,000 pounds, while retaining the same carrying capacity," Horace Lowry, president of the company, explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The great noise saving, he said, results from the 60 per cent reduction in the unsprung weight of the car, including axles, motors and wheels. Devices embodied in the new car which will mark a departure from anything heretofore attempted in trolley construction, it is said, will include hand brakes, as on automobiles, instead of the old shoe brakes; roller bearings on axles in place of the old journal box, ball bearings on armature shaft which will eliminate noise by keeping gears always in alignment, and rubber coils on which the weight of the car body and the load will rest, over the axles.

Windows will even be rubber cushioned. Two sets of coil springs and one set of elliptic springs resting on swinging spring planks underneath the car will reduce practically all jarring.

W. J. Smith, master mechanic in charge of perfecting the new type car, pointed to the new style of high-grade construction throughout, which calls for a steel frame covered with a patent preparation, instead of the usual wood construction, which carefully cushions the whole car body, insuring greater warmth and quietness, strength and lightness.

## RAIL WORKERS START MOVE FOR WAGE RISE

CHICAGO, April 17 (By The Associated Press).—One railroad union, following close on the heels of announcements of wage increases among steel and packing house workers, has started a movement among rail employees for higher wages. The move is expected by the United States Railroad Labor Board members to

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## CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co CHICAGO

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## Printed Crepe de Chine

\$3.50 Yard

Identified with the newest of summer silks, this crepe de Chine in its colorful patterns offers the most interesting choice.

There is unusual charm and variety in the patterns. The crepe de Chine is really superior. 40 inches. Priced \$3.50 yard. Others \$4 and \$4.50 yard.

## A Group of New Silks, \$3.95 Yd.

This assortment contains many of the weaves most in favor this season for frocks and skirts.

39-Inch Novelty Sport Silks  
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40-Inch Plain Canton Crepe  
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From these fabrics one may choose with the summer outfit in mind to real advantage. In black and wanted colors. These silks are very interestingly priced at \$3.95 yard.

CHIFFON DRESS TAFFETAS in plain and changeable effects. 35 inches wide. \$2.65 yard. PRINTED RATTINE in all-silk quality. 40-inch width. Many colors and designs. \$1.65 yard.

40-Inch Black Satin Crepe Priced \$2.95 Yard

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become general by the middle of the summer.

The union of railway and steamship clerks, freight handlers and express and station employees, numbering about 200,000, and effecting about \$5,000 more, is completing negotiations to ask the carriers for a return of rates in pay in effect prior to July 1, 1921, an increase of approximately \$80,000,000 over the present rates.

Meetings have been held in the east and a final meeting will be held here Thursday when the plans of the union will assume a more definite shape. If the carriers refuse this, officials plan placing the request before the Labor Board without delay.

Other rail unions reported to be in the movement for higher wages denied today through their officials that any concerted movement was under way for higher pay at present. They would not comment on action of their respective organizations further than the immediate future.

The maintenance of way union, the telegraphers, signalmen and dispatchers' organizations are not backing any demand for increased wages, officials of these unions said today.

## AMERICAN TOURISTS ARRIVE IN INDIA

BOMBAY, Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence).—Throughout the east, American tourists, who arrived recently on the Laconia at Calcutta, have been received with outstretched palms, according to Dr. C. L. Babcock, director of the cruise. The popular idea exists that all Americans are millionaires, whereas the millionaires among the Laconia passengers are few, although there are none on board who can be called poor. The party is made up of people of all classes and types of Americans, magnates and bankers, barristers and educators, retired farmers and flappers, yet the purchasing power of the ensemble is far from low. It has been estimated that from \$50,000 to \$100,000 has been spent ashore by the tourists between New York and Calcutta, from \$100 to \$200 per capita.

Dr. Babcock, who carries a staff of 15 to help him to look after the tourists, said that the American Express Company hoped to organize another world tour, which would reach Calcutta at this time next year. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ellis, two of the tourists, said they were taking three months' vacation from the cinema colony at Hollywood in order to absorb local color and compile a library of photographs, showing the architecture, costumes and manners of the East for use in future film productions.

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## ENGRAVERS BANISH BOOTLEG PATRONS

Vote Refusal to Make Plates for  
Reproduction of Counterfeit  
Whisky and Beer Labels

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 18.—The recent decision of the American Photo-Engravers' Association to recommend that its 400 members keep clear of the bootleg traffic by refusing to make plates for the reproduction of counterfeit whisky and beer labels for bottles containing moonshine and other illicit liquor, is regarded by friends of the Eighteenth Amendment as further evidence that legitimate industry in the United States is determined to have nothing to do with encouraging the lawless traffic.

The American Photo-Engravers' Association did not advise its members against the traffic simply to keep them out of court, but on purely moral grounds, believing that since prohibition is the law of the land it should be respected to the very letter. This was the explanation given the correspondent by Louis Flader, commissioner of the association, whose headquarters are in Chicago. He continued:

Members of the association have asked me if it is legal to make plates for the reproduction of these counterfeit labels. While the legal aspect seems still in a nebulous state, I have advised our members against accepting this business from the bootleggers. It isn't worth the tainted profits it brings in. We have decided to police our or-

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ganization on this issue, and have appointed a vigilance committee to enforce our code of ethics and standards of practice. This committee is co-operating with the Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. Our association was admitted to membership in the National Commission of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World last February.

There is no extra profit for the photo-engraver in dealing with the traffic. The engraver supplies the plate at regular rates, and the bootlegger sells his wares at fabulous profits. The engraver who lends himself to the traffic is its tool, for without the attractive labels, reproductions of well-known brands of whisky and other labels, the poisonous moonshine would not bring anything like the prices paid today. It is simply a case of fooling the buyers, and if nothing more were at issue, it is unethical for our members to be associated with any such business.

## "WHITE COLLAR" HELP SCARCE

Special from Monitor Bureau.  
NEW YORK, April 17.—The demand for "white collar" office help in New York City is now fully one-third greater than it was in February and almost double that of the closing month of 1922, according to J. J. McLaughlin, general manager of the American Employment Exchange. He called this an indication of high business pressure.

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## Oregon River Smelt Scooped from Banks

Tons Caught as They Swam Into  
Sandy River in Early Run

PORTLAND, Ore., April 9 (Special Correspondence).—Smelt, which, next to salmon, are the most famous of Oregon food fishes, have just made their annual run into the Sandy River. For several days the stream swarmed with them, and tons were taken by amateur fishermen, who scooped them up from the banks and from boats in dip nets of all sorts.

The smelt run this year came some three weeks earlier than usual. The quality of the fish was fully up to standard.

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## Meeting the Growing Needs of the Great Middle West

APRIL 9th, 1923, marked the consummation of an important Chicago banking achievement—the affiliation of three of the oldest and most favorably known financial institutions of the city, to form the Illinois Merchants Banks.

The event is one of significance, not only locally, but nationally and internationally, for it reflects the ever widening range and growing magnitude of the commercial, industrial and agricultural activities of Chicago and the Middle West.

The services of the Illinois Merchants Banks, complete in every branch and phase of banking and finance, are available to all, whether individuals, business enterprises, public institutions, or banks, whether located in the Middle West or elsewhere—and correspondence relating to the nature of these services is cordially invited.

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THE service that a complete Specialty Shop, such as Stevens, renders its clientele, is an exacting one. The very fact that a woman comes to a Specialty Shop signifies that she is discriminating in the matter of dress. To supply her entire apparel needs with modes that will harmonize with her tastes is indeed a difficult one. Our corps of buyers who are specialists in "styles that are different" do it admirably. Not only do they assemble modes that appeal to the well-dressed woman but they do it at prices compatible with conservative expenditures.



## STATE OWNERSHIP FAVORED IN INDIA

Legislative Assembly Goes on  
Record as Desiring State  
Management of Railways

CALCUTTA, March 1 (Special Correspondence).—The Legislative Assembly has already, in the opinion of many, committed India to one false step which will not prove to the interests of her poor agricultural population. That is the adoption of a policy of protection in the interests of a small manufacturing element principally located in Bombay.

New the Assembly, after a debate in which Indian opinion was ranged almost solidly against Europeans have decided that as soon as the contracts of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway fall due, which will be in 1924 and 1925, the lines shall be handed over to the State for management. In India all railways, with the exception of two or three small lines such as the Rohilkhand and Kumaon in the United Provinces, the Bengal and North Western, the Darjeeling Himalayan, are State owned. Only the North Western Railway (in the Punjab), the Oudh and Rohilkhand in the United Provinces, and the Eastern Bengal are State worked. The others, including the three most important lines in India, the East Indian Railway, the Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal Nagpur, are leased for working to private companies, the State guaranteeing interest.

### Lines Revert to State

In the debate at Delhi Mr. Neogy moved that all lines as the contracts fell in should revert to the State for management. Sir Campbell Rhodes, representing the European business community, argued emphatically against state management and moved that the present system be continued for five years with the boards of directors, however, domiciled in India instead of London. Dr. Gour moved that the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula railways be managed by the State as from 1924 and 1925, leaving other contracts to expire until 1950, for future consideration.

This amendment the Government were perforce compelled to accept, but Charles A. Innes, Commerce Member, moved a rider to the effect that while state management of these two lines was accepted for the time being, the Government desired a return to genuine company management when possible, preceded by a regrouping of railways on the lines of the home amalgamation.

### Old Cry of Indianization

The real motive underlying the demand is the cry of Indianization. Dr. Gour, whose resolution was carried after Mr. Innes' rider had been beaten by 56 votes to 42, frankly said the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula railways were monopolies of a certain class, and, sharing the profits among themselves and giving most of the appointments to Europeans and Anglo-Indians. No business considerations can justify the change in management which Dr. Gour demanded. Nor indeed can it be justified on the usual considerations to which appeals are made.

Between 1912 and 1922 the number of Europeans on all the railway lines decreased from 7850 to 6868; Anglo-Indians increased from 10,066 to 11,831, and Indians from 871,506 to 755,789. Indianization, therefore, proceeding at a pace which renders totally unnecessary such an unbusinesslike step as state management is felt to be. It is always the two former classes who remain at their posts when strikes occur. The Legislative Assembly is furthermore adopting state management when, for the first time since 1900, the railways have fallen from the status of an important source of revenue to the country and are responsible for the addition of a very heavy amount to the annual liability of Government.

## ART

### Decorative Paintings by Gardner Hale

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, April 16

ART archives are full of impersonal legacies and bequests waiting to be claimed. Perhaps after the lapse of centuries one of these freighting gifts is caught up by some unsuspecting claimant who suddenly finds himself heir to untold riches. In the fourteenth century there lived an Italian painter, Cennino Cennini by name, who undertook to write down for the guidance and edification of posterity the rules and practices relative to the various modes of painting then in vogue; with the greatest care he lovingly detailed all that he had learned from his master, who had in his turn received these well-tried formulas from his master. This volume fell into the hands of Gardner Hale, a young American art student in Paris, and revived his hope that the art of "buon" fresco, therein described, could again be demonstrated after the manner of the great Italian masters. He accordingly commenced his experiments along the lines laid down by Cennino Cennini, investigating the plastering, the pigments, the various and sundry technicalities of this so-called "lost art." He executed commissions in Paris and in the United States, but it was on his return to Italy that he made his most important fresco work began. In the exhibition of Mr. Hale's paintings current at the Sterner Galleries are several cartoons for his Florentine frescoes, achievements which created a great stir in Italian art circles due to their technical excellence and pictorial beauty. In the fourteenth century Villa Rospigliosi, owned by Timothy M. Spelman of New York, a series of frescoes representing the life of St. Julian the Hospitaller were painted on the old walls in the true fresco style, each day's work being applied to the freshly plastered section and thus incorporated into the very structure of the

walls. Mr. Hale's style is eminently adapted to decorative work of this nature, with its easy grace of line and simple form, its broad simplicity and reticent detail. The medieval character has been most consistently preserved in unfolding the incidents of this quaint story. In the Spaulding Palace Mr. Hale executed a series of tempera panels illustrating the seasons in a fanciful eighteenth century style, the cartoons appearing at this year's exhibition of the Architectural League. Several small panels in fresco show the manifold charms of this medium.

Mr. Hale's paintings in oil and water color make a special claim for consideration through their individual interpretation of the Tuscan countryside and the ancient, towered town of San Gimignano. It is in a somewhat modernistic way that he sees this land of gently rolling hills, of fruit trees ranged like some courtly ballet, of towers and turrets crowning each eminence, of dazzling light and color and beauty. His stylistic treatment has brought the various elements of landscape and architecture into a decorative fusion suggestive of modern stage design, preserving, however, sufficiently independent pictorial and atmospheric truth to free them from dependence on any further translation.

### Paul King

At the Ferragil Galleries is an exhibition of paintings by Paul King, member of the National Academy of Design, winner of various medals and prizes at the big yearly shows, especially at this year's first Altman prize at the Spring Academy for the best landscape painting. Mr. King is essentially an outdoor painter, although he has included a portrait or two in this exhibition. Like most of the other landscapists that figure in the Academy shows, he is conservative in approaching the subjects of his choice, dealing sympathetically, often poetically, with sea coast or inshore reaches, dependent to a great extent on whatever of special interest, the chosen scene provides to spur him on to his finest canvases. Such a canvas is his "Solitude," a river scene with willows and distant hills.

### Pittar and Rosseau

Barry Pittar, R. B. A., is showing a group of water-color drawings of London at the Ackerman Galleries, in which the felicity and facility of a long line of British water-colorists is reflected. Although Mr. Pittar is chiefly concerned with architectural subjects, his spontaneous, impressionistic style steers away from the dry architectural rendering so often encountered and throws into those airy, expert reconstructions of church and square, bridge and palace, a romance and atmosphere that is pure London. He achieves a pictorial unity that links his name with William Walcott, that modern English master of architectural water-coloring, although in breadth of style and dignity of composition he takes second place.

Each spring the Levy Galleries is the scene of a sporting event known as the Rosseau exhibition of paintings of field dogs. It is a veritable gathering of hounds and humankind on each occasion, for Perdurand Rosseau gathers all the canvases that have matured in his Connecticut and North Carolina studios during the year and sends out word to all his friends of his forthrightly visit to New York. So well known are his hunting scenes that this sportsman-painter takes the galleries take on something of the aspect of an old-home week. Mr. Rosseau has specialized for so long in this field of animal painting that the degree of excellence he attains shows no appreciable sign of fluctuation. Perhaps some spotted pointer may have been caught in a pose of peculiar expectancy, or some Carolina clearing brushed in with an extra verve, but for all that he remains the painter-in-ordinary to his majesty the field dog, providing each year his pictorial souvenirs to delight the patron of art and the woodsman as well.

### Haley Lever and Others

The National Arts Club has a "five-men" show on at present featuring Haley Lever, Leon Dabo, William R. Derrick, Charles P. Gruppe, and Charles R. Patterson. It is perhaps the least interesting gathering that this club has sponsored this season. Mr. Dabo, infrequently seen at exhibitions, appears most happily in landscape sketches distinctly Whistlerian both in style and subject; while distinctly imitative they have a considerable individuality at the same time and are really excellent pieces of painting. When he departs from the Whistler tradition, the same technical excellence does not suffice to offset a forced color sense, a tendency to monotony in the blueness of seas and skies. Mr. Patterson's marines are familiar events at these exhibitions and Mr. Lever's little sketches are agreeable notes.

The Union League Club has a loan collection from the Durand-Ruel Galleries of modern French art of the April attraction in its gallery. Boudin, André, Degas (a spirited race course scene), Monet (in several moods and manners), Pissarro, Renoir, and Sisley are the most interesting painters represented. Miniatures in wax by Ethel R. Mundy are featured at the Knoedler Galleries during this week and next. This little-known art is capable of being carried to a high degree of technical perfection, although it is extremely limited in range of expression and seems destined to remain "precious." Miss Mundy apparently has the satisfaction of having revived a "lost" art, and has achieved a freshness of quality and color in this medium. Among the many examples shown there are occasional portraits where an unusual delicacy of modeling has been achieved, a subtlety of expression and color that recalls the specimens of other centuries. But in most cases Miss Mundy practices her art in a very frank and wholesomely modern way.

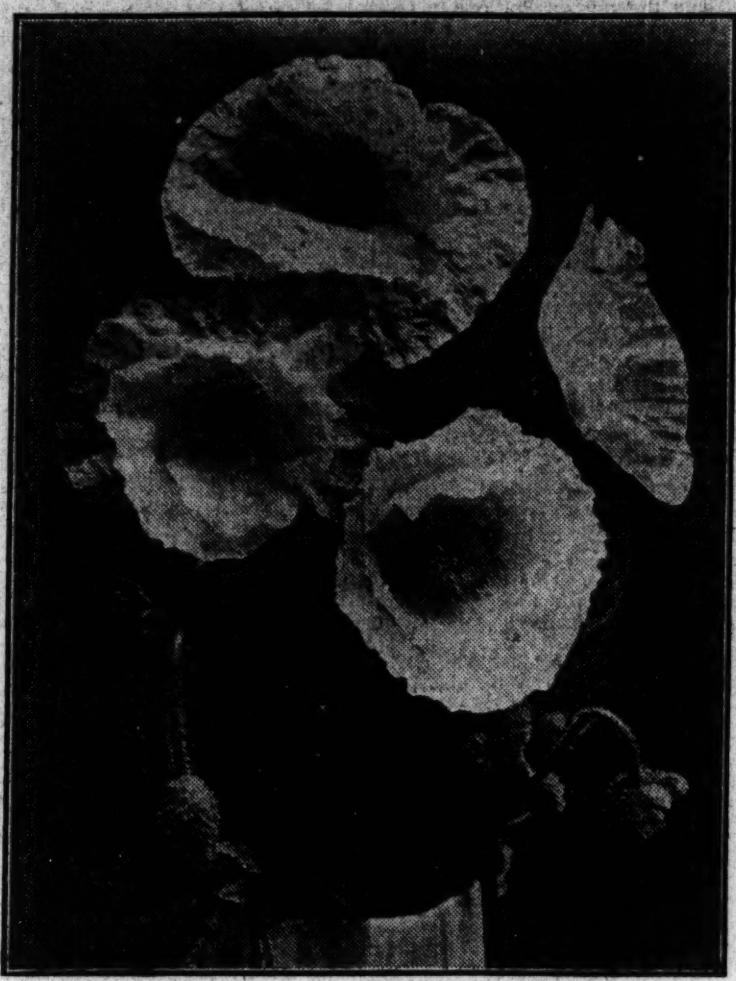
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FINE HAND WORK

## A Wild Flower Tamed

THE passing of the Reverend William Wilks, Rector of Shirley for thirty-three years, recalls the story of the evolution of the Shirley poppy and the wonderful growth of the Royal Horticultural Society during the time that he was its secretary. Mr. Wilks may be said to have been born and to have grown up in a floral

four plants with white-eyed flowers out of some 200. So he went on from year to year, saving the best until he got the pale pink and quite white poppies. Then he went on to eliminate the black centers, until he had strains with all varieties of flakes and edged flowers and gold centers.

It can be imagined what this meant in the way of perseverance when it is told that Mr. Wilks had to be up



Photograph © James Carter & Co., Boston

### Shirley Poppies, Pale Pink and White With Golden Centers

atmosphere. His father and grandfather were both engaged in horticulture and he had the guidance of Josiah Dix, the curate of the parish, who was at one time chairman of the floral committee of the Royal Horticultural Society.

It was in 1880 that Mr. Wilks noticed in a waste corner of his garden, where a patch of wild poppy was growing, one solitary flower with a narrow white edging. He saved the seed from this flower and the following year was rewarded by three or

four shortly after sunrise so as to take away, before the bees arrived, any flowers which were not worthy of his ideal.

He became a member of the Royal Horticultural Society in 1886, and 22 years later became its secretary. At that time the society could boast of 1000 fellows while when he resigned in 1919 it had gathered more than 15,000, had acquired its own gardens of 150 acres at Ripley and a hall at Westminster where fortnightly flower-shows are held.

## Washington Observations

Washington, April 18  
ONE of the most influential organizations in the United States, though an infant in age, will hold its annual meeting in Washington on April 27 and 28. It is the American Society of Newspaper Editors, formed a year and a half ago for the purpose of elevating journalistic standards and safeguarding professional ethics. There will be a crowded program of business and entertainment, including payment of respects to the editor of the *Marion Daily Star* at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

H. H. Kohlsaat, author of one of the season's best-sellers, "From McKinley to Harding," has been making one of his periodical visits to Washington. He is by way of producing a magazine article which, in the age of automobiles, will read like a chapter from medieval times, although it deals with events of only 28 years ago. Mr. Kohlsaat is going to tell how he organized America's first motor race at Chicago in 1895. His paper, the *Times-Herald*, offered \$10,000 in prizes for an epoch-making competition which called for continuous traversing of the boulevards along the Chicago lakeshore.

Automobiles were so scarce and so novel that they hadn't even been named. "Horseless carriages" was the commonest term, though a prize was won by a person who submitted "motor cycle." Automobile was considered "too Frenchy." The winner of the Kohlsaat race, an antediluvian called the Haynes-Apperson, and now at the Smithsonian Institution, negotiated the 53½-mile course in the record time of 10 hours and 25 minutes. There were 65 entrants, and most of them broke down.

Among the army of young men and women from all parts of the country enrolled in Washington private schools is Miss Katherine Mitchell, daughter of the late John Mitchell, famous Chase School and is specializing in sociology, as she plans to follow more or less in the footsteps of her father. Miss Mitchell is proud of her father's renown as a patriotic Labor chieftain. Mr. Mitchell went to work in the coal mines of southern Illinois at the age of 12, having been at school only between his sixth and tenth years, educating himself at night.

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MEN'S KNOX HATS  
LADIES' FUR SCARFS  
for Spring and Summer wear  
92 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee

after that. He was connected with organized Labor from his sixteenth year.

Proudly displayed on the walls of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Jackson Place is an artistic scroll attached to an ivory roll, newly arrived from Japan. In Japanese and in English translation the following message is inscribed upon it:

The undersigned Mayor of Tokyo, Baron Shimpel Goto, has the honor to acknowledge receipt of the collection of books on America donated by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. No better selection of books could have been made, which would adequately indicate the measure of contribution made by the people of the United States toward the advancement of the world's civilization. These books, which so well interpret the thought, feelings and activities of that great people will continually serve in the capital of Japan as the symbol of their good will and cordial friendship toward the people of this country. In accepting the donation, I wish to express the high appreciation of the citizens of Tokyo for the generous and delicate action of the Carnegie Endowment.

Great transatlantic steamers bearing historic names will take the same summer about the same time Columbia's new gem of the ocean, the *Leviathan*, enters commission. One is the Italian liner, *Julius Caesar*, the other is the queen of the re-established Hamburg-American fleet, the *Albert Ballin*. The German ship is named after the merchant prince of Hamburg. The colossal *Vaterland*, now the American *Leviathan*, and the *Imperator*, now the British *Heraclius*, were the children of Albert Ballin's endeavor. When he got his first job with the Hamburg-American Line as an emigrant agent, in 1886, its total tonnage was 60,000. He lived to launch one of its ships that alone was as big as that.

James M. Beck, Solicitor-General of the United States, in an address he is

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delivering before important bar associations this spring, makes an interesting disclosure about the Supreme Court. It is estimated that about 30,000 lawyers are entitled to practice there. The greater number have never had a case in the court, and only a few have had many cases. Mr. Beck himself has argued nearly the largest number, his total until recently having been exceeded only by those of the late John G. Johnson and John W. Davis. Charles E. Hughes had 24 cases and Elihu Root 17. In the last five years the Supreme Court has had on the average 1054 cases pending each term, and disposed of these at an annual average of 625 cases. At present, unless a case is advanced, it requires about 15 months after docketing before it is heard.

Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen, U. S. A., writes "retired" after his name, after 45 years in the army, including his term at West Point. Many regret that General Allen is permitted to leave the active list with his great services on the Rhine inadequately recognized. There may be efforts in the next Congress to repair the omission. One of his admirers remarked to the observer that General Allen received hardly anything more than the attention bestowed upon a popular Washington debutante. Other countries whose public servants play the combined role of soldier and statesman that General Allen executed in Germany toward them handsomely. Britain makes such men earls and gives them an "old-age allowance" of \$250,000. Which recalls that Admiral Sims' unaccepted D. S. M. is still rusting at the Navy Department. F. W. W.

## MILWAUKEE PUPILS STUDY BEST MUSIC

Mr. Bergen Says Only Classics  
Will Be Taught in Schools—  
Music Festival Planned

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 9 (Special Correspondence).—"Music is as necessary as arithmetic in our public schools," says Alfred Hiles Bergen, director of the Lyric Glee Club of Milwaukee and teacher of voice in the Wisconsin College of Music, who has been elected a member of the Milwaukee Board of Education. He says he will devote his efforts toward making the teaching of music in the schools more practical and of more extended import. Mr. Bergen has appeared in many eastern cities on the concert stage.

He said to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent: Music is the meeting ground for nationalities, creeds and co-operative movements. Though Milwaukee has produced many musicians of talent, music in its public schools has been superficial. There is no reason why grade school pupils cannot be made familiar with the best in music, no reason why they should not sing the simpler compositions of Bach, Haydn and others. There is a business viewpoint also which finds in proper teaching of music a vantage for spreading the name of the city.

The desire to sing is one that must not be misguided, and never blighted, in children. Milwaukee needs civic orchestras. Many cities do. Each year vast amounts are spent in bringing talent to cities which can just as well be developed right in those cities. Only good music should be taught in the schools. There may well be two and three-part chorals in the grades. A week's musical festival for the school children is not beyond the bounds of possibilities.

## TENNESSEE WOMEN UNITE TO PUSH BILLS

TULLAHOOMA, Tenn., April 7 (Special Correspondence).—A permanent clearing house through which the women's organizations of Tennessee can sponsor and aid the passage of legislation was formed here recently at a conference held by five state-wide women's organizations. Thus the Women's State Legislative Council of Tennessee has come into being as a new factor in the politics of this State. The organizations represented are the State Federation of Women's Clubs, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Parent-Teachers Association and the League of Women Voters. These organizations have followed closely the last session of the General Assembly.

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## INDUSTRIAL UNREST REVIVES THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN

Men Oppose Further Wage Reductions and Prepare for  
an Aggressive Campaign to Force Up Wages

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 3.—The industrial situation in Great Britain presents a paradoxical spectacle to the observer. On the one hand men of good will are trying to bring employers and workers into closer and more friendly association; on the other, unrest has surged up in several important industries, bringing another period of disputes and strife.

The trouble is pronounced in agriculture, coal mining, building, the pottery trade, and, most significant of all, in the electricity power stations, where the engineers threatened to withdraw their labor.

Disputes Show Mental Attitude  
The importance of these new disputes lies not so much in the events immediately connected with them as in the revelation they afford of the mental attitude of large bodies of workers and their employers. The trouble springs mainly from two causes. The first is a growing feeling against the acceptance of further wage reductions. The second is a conviction that sooner or later there must be a struggle to force up wages, which have been depressed below the pre-war cost of living.

In the coal-mining industry this second cause is finding expression in two ways. One is the movement to compel men who have dropped away from the unions to rejoin. The other is a campaign to terminate the profit-sharing agreements under which wages in the coal fields are now fixed.

The fact that nearly 20,000 Welsh miners struck work in the middle of March as a protest against continued working with non-union men bodes ill for the future peace of the coal industry. Union miners contend that a fight will be necessary before long to increase wages, and argue that while men remain outside the union it is

effectiveness is correspondingly reduced. In the engineering and shipbuilding disputes a similar feeling that a revival of trade will bring the opportunity for a struggle to raise wages at least to pre-war level is steadily growing, but in this industry much may yet be done by the employers to introduce a more conciliatory spirit and to operate the payment-by-results system with such scrupulous fairness that the men's resentment would lose its keen edge.

Potter's Quarrel Significant  
So far as the movement to prevent further wage reductions is concerned, the quarrel between the pottery operatives and their employers is especially significant. The Whitley Council for this industry has been perhaps the most successful in the country, and the fact that it failed to prevent this dispute from reaching a critical stage is disquieting.

In the building trade the latest wage reduction demand evoked marked hostility. The power stations dispute and the strike of builders in the eastern counties exhibit another phase of unrest. In the case of the eastern counties building trade the employers have enforced a wage reduction without waiting for the issue of the national movement on this question, while the electricity authorities at Halifax and certain other places have claimed the right to reduce wages without reference to the national scale.

Employers and trade union leaders who are trying to promote industrial peace through the Industrial League, the National Alliance of Employers and Employed, and other conciliation bodies, deeply deplore these tendencies and maintain that it is not unlikely before long there will be a call for reconsideration of the whole question of industrial relations.

## KANSAS INSTRUCTS IN CARE OF CREAM

TOPEKA, Kan., April 6 (Special Correspondence).—Kansas cream producers expect to be able to show an increase in earnings of \$1,000,000 a year as the result of the school being conducted throughout the State in cream handling by the Kansas Agricultural College. The school shows the farmers how to take care of the cream they produce and the buyers how to grade the cream, and make proper care of it from the time it is brought to the station until it goes into the churns at the creamery.

Five teams of two men each are visiting every cream-buying station in Kansas. During their stay they get in touch with every regular customer of the station and impart information on cream care. When the school is completed, the stations have agreed to establish three grades under which all cream will be purchased. There will be a difference of 3 cents a pound in the prices paid for the different grades, so that the careful producer will profit by the higher rate, and will not be required to accept the price offered for second-grade cream.

## NEBRASKA FAVORS MEDICAL FREEDOM

LINCOLN, Neb., April 9 (Special Correspondence).—A provision favorable to medical freedom was included in a bill passed by the House and Senate of the Nebraska Legislature in accepting the terms of the Sheppard-Towner Act passed by Congress. The Nebraska bill carries a provision that non-officials, or representatives carrying out the provisions of the law shall enter any home or take charge of any child over the objection of the parents or guardian. It is further provided that nothing in the act shall be construed as limiting the power of the parent or guardian to determine what treatment or correction shall be provided for a child, or the agency or agencies to be employed for such purpose.

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## The Library

The American Library in Paris

"THE text of the Volstead Act, please," was the question, asked in a nice English voice, which I heard as I entered the attractive lobby of the American Library in Paris. The smiling attendant at the issue desk at once handed out the World Almanac, and the inquirer retired with it to the reference room. Then came an American who said, "Whose are the initials M. L. in the stained glass windows?" "The house is said to have been built for Marie Louise," replied the attendant, "but as she was rather a dull person there are no interesting anecdotes connected with her occupancy of the place."

Then I stepped up and said, "May I conduct myself about the library?" "Go anywhere you please," she said. "The reference room is at your right, the reading room at your left, and the book stacks directly behind this desk. Upstairs are the periodical and children's rooms and the librarian's office."

**The Mansion Unspoiled**  
Despite the absence of legends, the house is a charmingly attractive mansion, with carved fireplaces, paneled walls, frescoed ceilings and many mirrors. Fortunately, the shelving for the books has been arranged in such a manner as not to detract from the architectural proportions and the decorative features of the rooms.

The reference room, with its big round table and comfortable chairs, is a delightful place in which to study and write. The reading room is like a private library, excepting the fact that few, if any, private libraries possess so large a collection of well-selected modern books.

The children's room on the second floor was formerly part of a chapel used by the Papal legate, who at one time lived in the house. The woodwork and decorations of the room are after the Moorish Arabesque style. Little tables and chairs and delightful picture books are provided.

In Paris as in America a rainy day means a crowded periodical room. Every chair was occupied and the tables were strewn with magazines.

**Dedicated to the Foreign Legion**  
As I passed through the entrance hall in returning to the reading room, I stopped to read these words on a bronze tablet by the doors: "The home service for American soldiers abroad dedicates this tablet to the memory of the American volunteers in the foreign legion of France, killed in 1915 and 1916, and the members of the society who gave their lives in the World War."

Mrs. Alice Weeks, founder and president of the Home Service Abroad, gave this beautiful memorial, having lost in the early days of the war her son, a writer of great promise.

Soon after the entrance of the United States into the World War, the American Library Association was asked by the Government to establish libraries in each of the cantonments where men were being trained for foreign service. Almost 1,000,000 books had been sent to camps in America and in Europe by April, 1918. As it became increasingly difficult to direct the European part of the work from Washington, headquarters were established at 10 rue de l'Elysée in the summer of that year.

Soldiers on leave in Paris soon discovered the pleasant rooms where their favorite books could be quietly read before open fires and where while the streets were darkened during the air raids, a bright light and a hearty welcome were always to be found. Later on, the doors of the library were thrown open to the public.

**The Call for Perpetuation**  
When the hundreds of American and British users of the library, and also the French readers of English who were using it, learned that as a consequence of the return of the American troops, it was to be closed, consternation ensued, and several meetings were held at the library in October, 1919, with result that a committee on its permanent organization was appointed, and on May 28, 1920, the "American Library in Paris" was duly incorporated.

On Aug. 24, 1920, the American Library in Paris, Inc., acquired the valuable collection of books and equipment that had accumulated at 10 rue de l'Elysée in connection with the Library War Service.

(2) the personnel of welfare organizations like the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., etc.; (3) the employees of the American and English banks, commercial houses, and industrial corporations which have large branch establishments in or near Paris; (4) English-speaking students in the university and other educational institutions; (5) newspaper correspondents, translators and writers resident in Paris; (6) tourists who have sufficient time to do some reading or studying; and (7) the wives and children of the officials and business men residents here.

"The French clientele comprises: (1) students and teachers of English in the lycées and normal schools; (2) university professors and students whose courses are concerned with English and American history, literature, language, etc.; (3) journalists, translators, and men of letters; and (4) an increasing number of French men and women who read English and are desirous of informing themselves on current events and tendencies in the English-speaking world."

"Probably never before in history has European interest in America, American ideals and tendencies, and American current events, been so keen and searching as it is today, and the American Library in Paris, in that it at this moment perhaps the most effective means of responding to this interest that the continent affords. But its collections and administrative facilities represent only the nucleus or the beginnings of what they ought to be if a really adequate response is to be made to this clearly evident European need and desire for an authoritative and disinterested source of information regarding the English-speaking world."

**The Financial Situation**  
In response to a question as to the financial condition of the library, Dr. Johnston handed me a circular, "The Book Borrowers," which states that "The lowest sum upon which the library can be maintained with all possible economy is 250,000 francs per annum. The only sources of income being dues of annual members, interest on reserve fund donations and book borrowers' cards; the receipts from these sources for the current year are estimated at 150,000 francs, leaving a deficit of 100,000 francs." "Do your bit for the library," pleads the circular. "Become an annual member. The initial fee is 100 francs and the annual dues 100 francs."

To the American librarian in Paris the American Library is his real home in that great city. To the Frenchman interested in the development of his country's institutions, this little replica of one of America's greatest exponents of democracy, a public library, is a visible token of American friendship.

Note—In the Wednesday editions of the Monitor from Nov. 1, 1922, to Feb. 7, 1923, inclusive, articles on "The American Library in Paris" appeared in this column. An article entitled "Behind the Scenes" appeared in the issue of Feb. 14, 1923, followed by a series of articles on libraries in Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, April 1, and April 8, 1923.

During the next few months articles will appear as follows:  
May 2—St. Louis Public Library; 8—Cleveland Public Library; 15—Brooklyn Public Library; 22—New York Public Library; 29—A. Business Library; June 5—Some Interesting Archives; 12—Indiana State Public Library; 19—Los Angeles Public Library; 27—Seattle Public Library; July 4—John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.

**INDIAN TOTEM POLE IS COOK MEMORIAL**  
VICTORIA, B. C., April 11 (Special Correspondence)—A fitting memorial to Captain Cook, in the form of an Indian totem pole from Vancouver Island, will be erected in Whistler, Yorkshire, near the birthplace of the noted explorer. Arrangements for shipping a large totem pole from Nootka, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, to England have been completed here by W. G. Winterburn, who is about to leave for the old country.

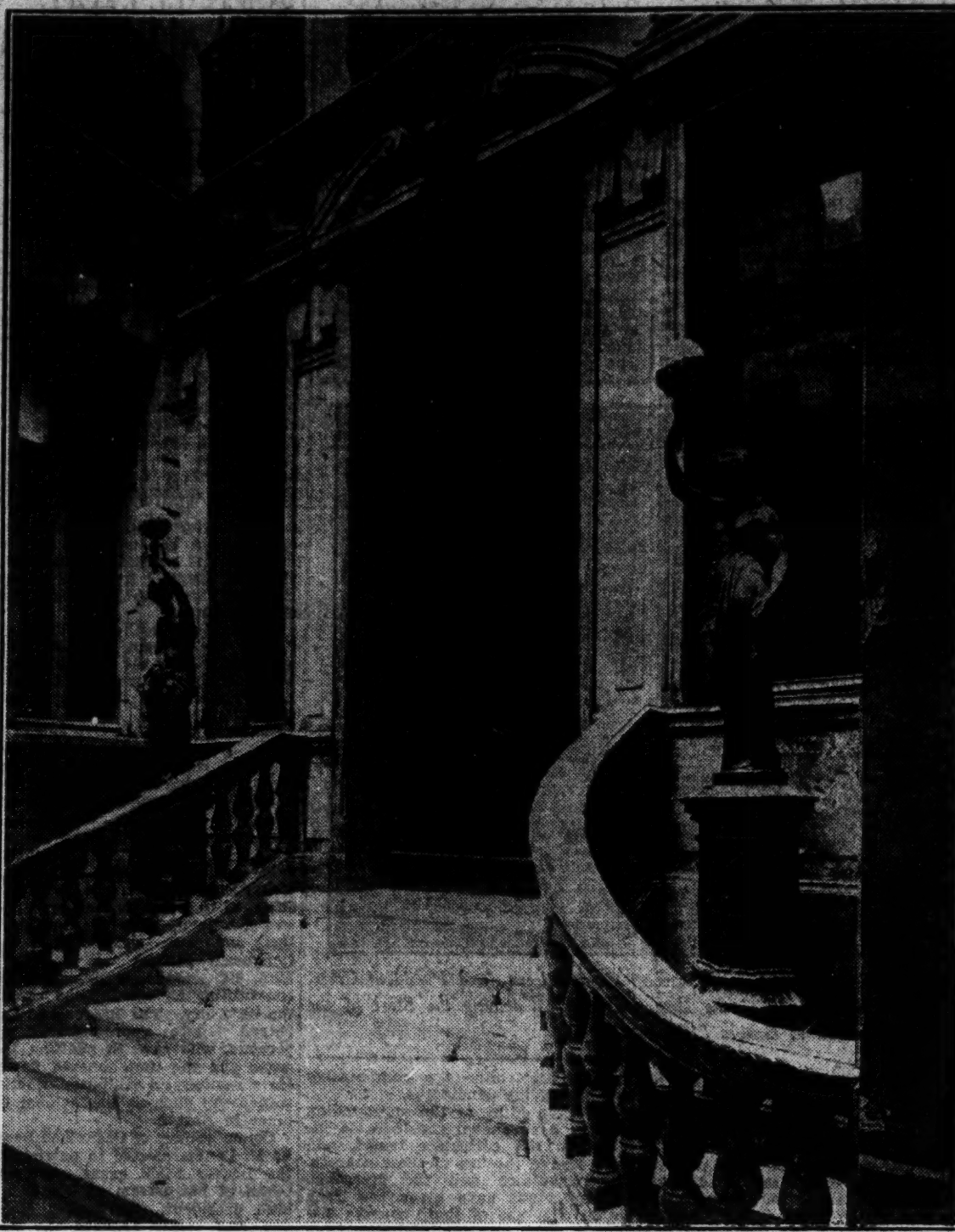
Nootka, from which the pole is being secured, now a small Indian village, was the site of the old Spanish settlement visited by Cook in his northward voyages. Cook was interested in the totems and carvings of the Indians, and in his writings explains that they are not idols but tribal and family records.

**BOLSHEVIST POLICY FAILS IN TURKESTAN**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 2—An interesting light is thrown on the present economic situation in Turkestan by reports read at the last conference of the Reliance Service.

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The Entrance to the American Library in Paris

the Turkestan Communist Party recently held at Tashkent. Mr. Paskupsky, the president of the Turkestan Economic Soviet, described the present economic situation as one of extreme gravity. The root of the evil was the collapse of the irrigation system. The canals and other irrigation works had for the most part ceased to function, with the result that the area of irrigated land was diminishing rapidly with each successive season, and the country was faced with the danger of a total economic collapse. The Soviet Government fully realized the absolute necessity of restoring the agriculture of Turkestan, but had admitted its inability to furnish even a small proportion of the minimum sum estimated as essential to save the situation.

As in the case of Russia in Europe, the Bolsheviks had commenced by nationalizing all industry, but had failed signally to make this policy a success. At the present moment out of a total of 315 business concerns which had been originally nationalized all but 75 have been handed over to private individuals, and the productivity of the country is practically all.

**PARIS-BELGRADE AIR SERVICE**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, April 17—Advices from Prague to the Czechoslovak consulate general here announce that the Yugoslav Transport Ministry has concluded an agreement with the Franco-Rumanian Air Transport Company for the purpose of establishing a regular service between Paris and Belgrade, as well as between the three Little Entente capitals, Prague, Bucharest and Belgrade.

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Silk Sweaters, Tuxedo style, \$25; in Balkan blouse and tie-over effects, \$30 to \$70.

## NO BRITISH OFFICERS IN 1923 HORSE SHOWS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 3—It seems probable that there will be no entries from British officers for the big jumping events at the horse shows this year, including those on the Continent. Lord Cavan, chief of the Imperial staff, explains that the reason is, a financial one. The cost of this form of recreation has risen so enormously that competing at the big shows may cost as much as £200. The average British officer is not disposed to take his amusements too seriously. As far as his horses are concerned, he gets much more value out of hunting and polo.

The British officer gets no help from his Government, beyond stabling and garage if the horse is one of his charges. Except in isolated cases, the Continental cavalry officer neither hunts nor plays polo, so that show jumping takes a leading place as a form of recreation and competitors receive financial assistance. As far as is known at present there are no British entries even for the big Olympia show in May.

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## MR. SASTRI PUBLISHES REPORT ON INDIANS' STATE IN DOMINIONS

Natives Meet With Considerable Success—Little Social Distinction—Color Prejudice Exists in New Zealand

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence)—The report of Mr. Sastri's tour through Australia, New Zealand and Canada has been published. In Australia, it states, the Indian population is approximately 2000, 700 being in New South Wales, and 400 in Victoria. The majority are Mohammedans, and are engaged in retail trade, or in agricultural operations. They meet with considerable success. One Indian owning a large sheep station of 250,000 acres, and 35,000 head of sheep. Wages are not less than 12s. per day. There is little social prejudice, but Australian opinion is absolutely emphatic in maintaining their present policy of white immigration.

Mr. Sastri explained that India fully accepted the right of Australia to follow its own policy in this respect. A special act is apparently necessary to enfranchise Indians, who would not automatically receive the benefit of the Commonwealth Franchise Act, after having the provincial franchise conferred on them. Mr. Sastri, after his conversations with Mr. Hughes, had every hope that Dominion franchise would be conferred on these resident Indians. Provincial laws are to be amended, so as to make Indians eligible for leases of land, for invalid and old age pensions; and to engage in the sugar and banana industries.

In New Zealand, the report states, there are only 600 Indians, whose main difficulties are their exclusion from the benefits of the Old Age Pension Act, and difficulty in obtaining employment. Color prejudice is partly responsible for the latter, and is indeed rather more manifest than in Australia.

Mr. Sastri has made the suggestion that if an agent were to be appointed to protect the interests of the numerous Indians resident in Fiji, his sphere might be extended to cover Australia and New Zealand.

In Canada where there are 1200 Indians, half of them Sikhs, Mr. Sastri set himself the task of securing the

Federal franchise for such Indians as did not already enjoy it, and to obtaining provincial and municipal franchise for Indians in British Columbia. In this province the economic rivalry between whites and Indians is more acute than in other parts of the Dominion, and Mr. Sastri is not hopeful of immediate results, though he is confident as to the ultimate issue.

## VICTORIA ORIENTALS REMAIN OBDURATE

VICTORIA, B. C., April 11 (Special Correspondence)—Separate schools, opened here for the education of Chinese children who cannot speak English well, were definitely closed this week, following the continued refusal of the Chinese to attend them. They will remain closed until September, when the Orientals will be given another opportunity to secure education.

The city school authorities have formally assured the Chinese that no race considerations entered into the decision to educate in separate schools the children who cannot speak English, but the Chinese parents still refuse to allow the pupils to attend any schools but those in which white children are educated. Some of the English-speaking Chinese children are attending the white schools, but a large proportion of the Orientals are without educational facilities now.

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## MRS. BAKER TAKES LEAD IN SINGLES

With Mrs. Chapman, She Holds Doubles Leadership in U. S. Women's Bowling Meet

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 18 (Special).—Mrs. Z. Baker of Detroit rolled into the lead in the singles event of the women's national bowling tournament in the fourth day of competition yesterday. Her score was 528. Mrs. O. C. Berghaus of St. Louis, the displaced leader, retains second place, with her mark of 520. Mrs. E. R. Dickman of Oshkosh, Wis., went into third place with 517, and Mrs. A. Martin of St. Louis holds fourth place with 496.

Mrs. Z. Baker and Mrs. E. Chapman of Chicago rolled into the lead in the doubles with a score of 984, thereby displacing the St. Louis team of Mrs. W. R. Smith and Mrs. O. C. Berghaus, whose previous score of 982 gives them possession of second place. Mrs. M. Fox and Mrs. A. Antoine of Indianapolis rolled into third place with 960, while Mrs. Z. Lindwall and Mrs. H. Goff of Toledo rolled into fourth place with 942.

As a result of Monday's bowling, four Chicago teams are leading in the five-woman team competition. The Taylor Automobile Trunks hold first place, with a score of 2250; Jackson Park, second place, with a score of 2197; Albert Pick, third, with 2194, and the Birk Cola Girls, last year champions, fourth, with 2131. The Birk Cola Girls' mark in 1922 was 2631.

At a meeting of the National Association here yesterday, Kansas City was awarded the 1924 tournament, the exact date of which has not yet been determined. The delegation which was interested in getting the tournament for Detroit, withdrew its application in favor of Kansas City with the general understanding that Detroit would be awarded the 1925 event.

An election of officers was held to take the place of those whose terms had expired. Mrs. Zoe Quinn of Chicago remains president and Mrs. F. Maras of Cleveland, treasurer. Other officers elected are: Mrs. F. Kenneprath of Milwaukee, first vice-president; Mrs. M. Casey of Chicago, second vice-president; and Mrs. A. Gaines of Detroit, sergeant-at-arms.

Just before the election, Mrs. M. Kelly Jr. of St. Louis, who has been secretary of the association since its organization, seven years ago, tendered her resignation from office. No one was elected to replace her as it was hoped she will reconsider and retain her office.

## PENNSYLVANIA WINS LACROSSE GAME, 10-0

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—It is the opinion of those who saw the University of Pennsylvania lacrosse team defeat the Harvard team yesterday by a score of 10 to 0 that the Red and Blue will have little difficulty in retaining its intercollegiate championship title this spring. While it is realized that Harvard has not had as much chance for good practice as has Pennsylvania, it is thought that any team which can defeat the Crimson by such a one-sided score is far above the average.

Pennsylvania started right in and put on a powerful attack, with the result that five goals were registered before the half was over. Wittmer, third attack for the Red and Blue, and Lattimer, first attack, were very strong, each scoring three goals. McFarland played finely on the defense, stopping a number of Harvard attacks which threatened scores. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA	HARVARD
Fleck, ch. ....	Watson
Pringle, 1st a. ....	Young
Lattimer, 1st a. ....	Thompson
Gardner, 2d a. ....	Sherman
Wittmer, 3d a. ....	Norris
Brown, 3d a. ....	Walsh
Pfeiffer, 3d a. ....	Crane
Kevach, Adams, 3d a. ....	Daggett
Close, 1st d. ....	Black
Wehr, 2d d. ....	Curtis
Kelly, 2d d. ....	Merton
McFarland, 2d d. ....	Hainland
Score—University of Pennsylvania 10, Harvard University 0. Goals—Wittmer 3, Lattimer 1, Pringle 2, Fleck 2. Time—Two 25-minute periods.	

## A. A. U. DENIES C. W. PADDOCK'S APPEAL

NEW YORK, April 18.—The board of governors of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States last night refused to grant an appeal by C. W. Paddock, University of Southern California sprint star and world's record holder, for sanction to take part in an international college track meet at Paris in May.

The board's decision was based on its opinion that an exception in Paddock's case could not be made to the recent A. A. U. ruling barring all American athletes, except the Yale-Harvard track team, from participating in international meets abroad this year. This ruling was affected to assure concentration upon America's preparation for the Olympic Games at Paris next year.

Paddock, after presenting his case to the board of governors, announced that he would acquiesce in the decision and not take part in the Paris meet, but would go abroad anyway for business reasons.

**HARVARD NINE IS DEFEATED**  
RICHMOND, Va., April 18.—The second game in the south for the Harvard varsity baseball team, now on its spring trip, will be played at Annapolis against the United States Naval Academy today. The Crimson nine lost the first game of the trip here, yesterday, to the William and Mary College nine, 14 to 0. The local collegians' hitting was too much for the visitors, who used two pitchers in a 2 1/2-hour game. The onslaught, Pitcher Saffell of William and Mary held the Harvard batters to six hits. Left Fielder V. Chandler featured the trip here, yesterday, making four hits in four times at bat, two home runs, a double and a single. Percy Jenkins '24, shortstop for Harvard, made a two-base hit, the only extra base hit for the Crimson. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
W. and M.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batteries—Saffell and P. Chandler; Hill, Bemis and Larrabee; Umpire—David Robertson. Time—2h. 15m.												

## General Committee of 3000 Authorized

Men Will Represent the U. S. Olympic Body in Campaign

NEW YORK, April 18.—Appointment of a general committee of 3000, representing athletic interests in every state and important city of the United States, was authorized last night by the executive committee of the American Olympic Committee to promote interest in and enlist support for the country's participation in the international games at Paris next year.

The names of 1300 men were given to the executive committee as a nucleus for the general organization. Adoption of a new code of rules to govern the work of the American Olympic Committee, addition of more than a score of members to the executive committee and discussion of preliminary plans for sending this country's athletes abroad were other matters taken up.

A tentative report was submitted calling for the sending of a team of nearly 350 athletes in various branches of sport to Paris, but the executive committee expressed its belief that this representation should be cut down to around 250 at the most. The report provided for from 90 to 100 individuals for track and field sports.

Governing bodies for ice skating, hockey and other winter sports were requested to begin at once preparations for American representation in these branches of athletics, which will form the opening features of the Olympic program in January and February.

Maj.-Gen. H. T. Allen, former commander of the American Army of Occupation, was added to the executive committee as executive officer. Other additions to the committee include: W. Moore, graduate manager of Harvard athletics, and A. J. Geisner of Boston.

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Batteries—Cornell and Kneeland; Laubacher and Metelli. Umpire—Devron and Meahan. Time—1h. 45m.												

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## GREATEST SEASON IS ON, SAYS LANDIS

Commissioner Declares All Signs Point to New Heights in Game's Popularity

Entering fully into the occasion, his entire manner radiating even more than his usual optimism, Commissioner of Baseball K. M. Landis appeared at Braves Field yesterday, and, next to President Christopher Mathewson himself, was the individual most sought after by newspaper writers and others with the game's interest at heart. Mr. Landis found time, between greeting

acquaintances and leading in public festivities, to say a few words with regard to baseball's immediate prospects.

"There is not a cloud in the sky," is the way the commissioner put it; "everything justifies the conclusion that baseball is due for the greatest season in its history. When we take into consideration the wonderful reawakened interest displayed last year, it is a high mark that the game will have to shoot at. Everywhere I went I found enthusiasm for baseball. But this spring, at the training camps and in the bigger cities, there seems to be a greater disposition than ever to follow the teams and the individual players for almost every part of every state is represented by some one in the major or Class AA leagues."

"Yes, in the hotel lobbies, aboard trains, and almost everywhere you can think of, the talk is baseball. That is a good sign. I look for a general tightening of the races this season; I say this, of course, not as commissioner, but as a fan. Most of the teams seem to have shown better form this spring than a year ago. I pick no winners, but look for an interesting race in both the major leagues."

Mr. Landis declined to discuss the promulgated players' union at this stage of its development, intimating that anything he might have to say now with reference thereto might be taken as prejudicial.

## FOUR-BALL LEAGUE OPENS 1923 SEASON

Boston's four-ball golf league competition had a most auspicious opening yesterday, and the playing of some of the golfers was very fine for so early in the season. Woodland Golf Club, Weston Golf Club and Chestnut Hill Golf Club were the four winners, and with the exception of the Chestnut Hill-Waltham Country Club contest the results were close. Chestnut Hill easily disposed of Waltham 9 1/2 to 2 1/2.

The best individual playing of the day was by J. P. Guilford, Woodland, the United States champion of 1921, going around in 70, and coming home in two under 48. The summary: Woodland Golf Club defeated Waltham Golf Club, 9 1/2 to 2 1/2. Weston Golf Club defeated Winchester Country Club, 7 to 6. Commonwealth Country Club defeated Oakley Country Club, 7 to 5. Chestnut Hill Golf Club defeated Waltham Country Club, 9 1/2 to 2 1/2.

PENN'S HITTING WINS, 16 TO 2  
PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Heavy hitting by the University of Pennsylvania batters and misplays by Williams College gave the former a 16-to-2 victory over the latter, here yesterday. W. H. Huntington '23 and W. A. Yaden '24 divided the pitching assignments for Penn and allowed the losers only three hits and one run each. Second Baseman E. S. Farrell '24 of Penn, made four hits, three of which were doubles. C. S. Richmond '23, first baseman for Williams, made the only extra base hit for the team, driving out a long triple. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Penn.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batteries—Huntington, Yaden and Goldblatt; Schaefer; Haley, Pease, Jameson and Coe. Stevenson. Umpire—Barnett and Johnson. Time—2h. 10m.												

**IRISH GAMES POSTPONED**

DUBLIN, Ireland, April 18 (By The Associated Press).—The General Council of the Irish Olympic Games decided last night to postpone them until the first fortnight in August, 1924, owing to conditions in Ireland. It had been the intention to hold the games in August of this year.

**COLUMBIA ELECTS CAPTAIN**

NEW YORK, April 18.—G. T. Moench '24, shortstop, was elected captain of the varsity baseball squad of Columbia University yesterday. Moench has been on the team two seasons. He lives in New York.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

is for sale on the following news stands in

Minneapolis, Minn.: Drexler Hotel, Radisson Hotel.

The Symbol of Silks Plus Service See Our New Parachute Silks

WILLIS SILK SPECIALISTS 45 South Sixth Street, Near Nicollet, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. MINEAPOLIS, MINN. Mail Orders Filled Promptly

DIAMONDS Engagement rings, \$25 to \$5,000. See Our Special \$85 Platinum Solitaire ALBERT EDHOLM 34 City Nat. Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

THOMPSON BELDEN & COMPANY OMAHA, NEB. Specialize in Handmade Blouses The quiet elegance of handwork marks every blouse from the inexpensive batiste models edged with handmade flit to the most hand hemstitched voile trimmed with real Irish lace. Priced \$1.95 to \$2.50

The Christian Science Monitor is for sale on the following news stands in Omaha, Neb.: The Drexler Hotel, Radisson Hotel, M. Drexler & Son, 1411 Franklin St., Hotel Roma, 1411 Franklin St., McLaughlin & Baughart, 306 So. 14th St., Nicotere & Co., 321 Neville Block.

## M. I. T. GOLFERS TO FACE WEST POINT

Season Opens Next Week—A. Officers Elected

The members of the golf team at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are training steadily for their first trip next week, when they will meet the golfers of the United States Military Academy at West Point. Capt. F. G. Clement '23 expects to take three men with him to oppose the Military Academy team, and as there are more than a dozen contestants for the positions on the Technology squad much work will have to be done during the latter part of this

Baseball at this time of year may lack its mid-season luster, but the four National League contests that signaled the opening of the season yesterday were of the fast, close variety, with two of them going to extra innings and one ending in a tie.

Five to four was the only contest that Philadelphia and Brooklyn were able to negotiate, after 14 innings of battling at Ebbets Field, where W. H. Ruether really outpitched a quartet of Philie boxmen. Ruether's own scratch hit in the sixth brought the teams into a deadlock.

At Boston the New York Giants started in where they left off last fall, for the Braves took the small portion of a 4-to-1 score. H. A. McQuillan had the better of T. A. McNamara in the box, but the latter, a comparatively untired recruit, gave a good account of himself and was defeated principally because of the long hitting of H. K. Groh.

Cincinnati was the only club that started the season with a "home" victory. It took the Reds 11 innings to set St. Louis back, for they were outbatted and Rogers Hornsby failed to get a single safety.

Charles Grimm, the Pittsburgh first baseman, contributed to the disappointment of more than 35,000 Chicago fans when his two-base hit in the fourth scored a trio of runs, enough to turn the scales.

The crowd at Chicago was the largest ever to witness an opening game in that city. The club park, reconstructed during the winter and enlarged to twice its seating capacity, was completely filled, the fans starting their incursion shortly after noon. Cincinnati fandom was not far behind, its attendance figure of 30,333 constituting an opening-day record in the Ohio city. The Braves and Giants played before approximately 16,000 persons, who saw, in addition to the game and the time-honored flag-raising ceremony, an exhibition of military maneuvers such as has seldom taken place in Boston.

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## BASEBALL IS OFF TO A FAST START

National League Clubs Provide Close Competition on the Opening Day

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B												



SEVENTY-EIGHT  
ENTER MARATHONBoston Athletic Association 25-  
Mile Race Attracts Fine Field  
Including 5 Former Winners

Twelve o'clock tomorrow noon will find 78 runners getting under way at Stevens' Corner, Ashland, for the twenty-seventh annual American 25-mile Marathon run, under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, with the finish at the B. A. A. Clubhouse on Exeter Street, Boston. A slight change has been made in the starting post by which the athletes have more of a straightaway which is expected to make up for the fraction of a mile more in distance that they will cover.

The entry list, though not the largest ever received, contains no more runners of note than this season's race should develop into one of the best since the first one was held in 1897.

Few if any other single sporting event in the country entertains more people than this race. Plans are made days ahead by the thousands of followers as to where they will go to view the race, and early in the day one will find eager spectators on hand to assure themselves of a good place to stand. As the course enters the city, it is necessary to keep a good roadway to keep free running space for the contestants.

Viewpoints and choice on the outcome of the race are as numerous as the runners, and each of the participants has his own followers whose interest rests chiefly in what he does in the race. It is likely, however, that one runner in particular will be specially watched by everyone and he is the veteran C. H. DeMar, Melrose Post No. 90, A. L. Probably no former winner has ever entered the race with as many followers discussing the prospects of his repeating again.

The Melrose runner already has achieved lasting Marathon fame, by winning the B. A. A. race twice, a feat accomplished by only one other man, J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont., in 1900, and again the following year. DeMar first captured the honor in 1911, and after 11 years not only repeated his former victory by winning last year, but broke all records in so doing. He lowered the 1921 record of F. T. Zuna, Paullist Athletic Club, New York City, by 43-55, establishing the new mark of 2 hours, 10 minutes, and 10 seconds. Should he win again tomorrow he will have succeeded in doing what no other man has ever done in this race—win three times. He has trained faithfully for the event, and has declared that he expects to make his best showing this year.

Probably next to DeMar, in the center of interest, is Zuna, with the Melrose Athletic Association this year. The New York man was winner in 1921, establishing in his victory a record. His second year was a little disappointing, but his winning of the Detroit Marathon recently has caused much speculation as to what he will do in this race. Zuna's method of training seems to be by constant racing, and he has again this year has caused delight to his followers.

Three other former winners are entered, each expecting to better his work of previous years. Only yesterday came an entry from E. O. Fabre, National Athletic Association, Montreal, who conditions himself during the winter by snow-shoe running, a method he believes that strengthens his legs and wind more than straight road work. Fabre, it will be remembered, led the field at Exeter Street in 1915, crossing the tape in a flurry of snow, the cold air just suiting the Canadian, and under such conditions a method will be particularly advantageous to him.

W. J. Kennedy, Cynnet A. C., Portchester, N. Y., victor in 1917, could not resist making one more try, although at the start of last year's race he was heard to say that it would be his last start. W. A. Lindner, B. A. A., completes the former winners to enter this time and with his entry he filed intentions of making his best effort to have his name enrolled among the list of repeaters. Lindner may surprise many, having finished fourth in 1921, and seventh last year.

Among the leading contestants are to win, but who may break the tape first this year, should be rated Victor MacCauley, Windsor, N. S., who romped in fourth last year. Considering that was his first try at the long-distance race, there is a possibility of his doing even better this year. A. K. Sturges, Dorchester Club, was fifteenth in order of finish last year, and although he has been in the race numerous times, he still entertains the thought that he may win. The Hennigan brothers, James and T. P., of Dorchester, as usual will run again. Walter Carlson, Svithold A. C., Chicago, comes from the mid-western city to try to win as his brother Fritz did in 1913.

The Finnish-American A. C., always represented by strong runners, is sending new men this year, and their work will be closely watched. Nestor Erickson, August Fager, Gunnar Nilson and Wallie Hillman are the men. A. Monteverde, Morristown, N. J., again enters as many times before. The number of times this veteran has entered Marathons in general is unknown, but it is believed to be over the half-century mark. He long ago passed the stage of expecting to win, but always finishes. As the entry closing time has been done away with, there is a possibility of other stars coming on for the start tomorrow noon. The entry list follows:

J. C. Reimick, Alliston, Mass.  
J. R. Seaman, Boston, Mass.  
Frank Vasiliadis, Greek-American A. C., New York  
J. J. White, Boston, Mass.  
G. W. Spragg, Y. M. C. A., St. John's, N. B.  
J. J. Clements, Framingham A. C., Framingham, Mass.  
C. J. Bourdais, Seville Council, K. of C., Brockton, Mass.  
C. B. Sevelin, Enterprise Club, Philadelphia  
E. Emilio Molinari, Adrian Club, Roxbury, Mass.  
G. W. Spragg, Y. M. C. A., St. John's, N. B.  
H. S. Stanton Jr., Italian A. C., Westbury, N. Y.  
Michael Adelphi, American A. A., Boston, Mass.  
Bert Coyne, Malden, Mass.

## BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MARATHON VICTORS

Year	Victor	Club	Time
1897	J. J. Caffrey	Hamilton, Ont.	2:10:10
1898	J. J. Caffrey	Hamilton, Ont.	2:05:45
1899	J. J. Caffrey	Hamilton, Ont.	2:05:45
1900	J. J. Caffrey	Hamilton, Ont.	2:05:45
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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

"The Inevitable" in London,  
New Comedy by Isabel Jay

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, March 29.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, by arrangement with Gilbert Miller, Isabel Jay and Frank Curzon in "The Inevitable," a play in three acts by Isabel Jay. The cast: Marie... Rosalind Wyn Weaver... H. Halliday Hope... Ethel Coleridge... Carlo Pascali... Denier Warren... Angela West... Cecilia Cavendish... Anne West... Isabel Jay... James Hathaway... Frank Curzon... Lady Greene... Elizabeth Tanner... Aubrey Beattie... Henry K. Pollock... Arthur Eldred... Augustus Browne... Howard Sturge.

The title of Isabel Jay's new, and first, play has a personal and particular, as well as a general application. The story of the play concerns itself with the career of a great actress, Anne West, and with the inevitable moment in her life when she, as the elder, has to give way to her daughter Angela, as the younger generation.

A great dramatist has written a great play with a great plot, the great actress looks forward eagerly to playing, but that is not the author's idea; his intention is that Anne should train her daughter to play the part, that of a youthful heroine. After a fearful struggle with a not altogether unnatural jealousy, Anne falls in with the dramatist's views, and coaches Angela so well, that she makes a great success. The ball is at her feet, passed there by her mother, but she deliberately kicks it away. Success has by no means turned her head, but has only served to show how firmly it is screwed on her pretty little shoulders. She has found her way to the great heart of the public, and to that of a highly eligible individual at the same time, and a happy home and husband offer more attractions to her than a glorious public career. Her first appearance shall be her last and she passes the ball back to her mother's feet, for another opportunity has come in Anne's way. But she also kicks the ball away, for she too prefers marriage with a faithful friend, who has loved her and proposed to her.

## "The Exile"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 13.—George M. Cohen Theater, beginning April 19, 1923, Joseph Sidney presents Eleanor Painter and José Ruben in "The Exile," a romantic comedy drama by Sidney Toler. Staged by José Ruben. The cast: Baptiste... Etienne Girardot... Madame Peronne... Eleanor Painter... Bernice Millet... Eleanor Painter... Joseph Cortot... José Ruben... Rouget de L'Isle... Aubrey Beattie... Journe... Aubrey Beattie... Le Conte de Santerre... Wallis Clark... Marthe... Wallis Clark... Laffeur... Leonard Ide... Barlier... Rikel Kent.

It is Paris and the year is 1792, so the author of the play "The Exile" tells us. There are living in the lodging house of Madame Peronne at 16 Rue Street Honore, Paris, Bernice Millet, a vocal and dramatic student, and Jacques Cortot, a playwright. Both are talented, both are poor. When the last ray of hope has nearly vanished, Cortot conceives what he thinks a brilliant idea. He proposes that in order to gain a position for Bernice to act at the Comédie Française he shall introduce her as the wife of a certain Marquis who had been exiled from France sometime previous. Jacques says that he knew the Marquis well in London, that he possesses his last papers, and that the Marquis himself has disappeared forever.

Bernice consents to carry out her side of the deception, and at first all seems to be going well. The engagement at the Comédie Française is procured, but the beauty and charm of Bernice has attracted the attention and admiration of a certain influential count. When Bernice spurns his advances in favor of Jacques the count's jealousy takes the form of a suspicion that there is a deception of some kind regarding the Marquis and her playwright friend. A detective is engaged to spy upon them. He searches Jacques' desk and discovers papers that prove that Jacques is not Jacques Cortot at all, but is in reality the Marquis. As there is a price on the head of the Marquis should he step foot on French soil, the count tells Bernice that he will expose Jacques.

The revolution is at its height and the conflict between the aristocrats and the "citizens" is most intense as Bernice in order to save the life of Jacques, appears to fall him at the moment when he needs her most. A turn in the tide of fortune, however, and satisfactory explanations restore order, but not until after Bernice, the supposed aristocrat, has been roughly handled by the mob, as she is escaping from the count and returning to Jacques. Her singing of the "Marseillaise," which has just been written by Rouget de L'Isle, quiets the mob and at the same time brings the play to a stirring climax.

"The Exile" is old-fashioned, but it is very well acted by an excellent company. Miss Painter sings charmingly several numbers and acts the part of Bernice with becoming winsomeness. José Ruben has staged the play well, and he acts the part of Jacques with the sureness of touch that graces all of his portrayals. Marion Abbott as the Madame Peronne gives one of her thoroughly finished performances. Wallis Clark plays the part of the count and adds another success to his list of characterizations. The small part of Rouget de L'Isle is in the hands of Sidney Riggs, another of the young actors whose future work will be watched with interest. Leonard Ide plays the part of the spy-detective and does it in the careful manner that is characteristic of all of his work. Etienne Girardot, Aubrey Beattie, Tiny Allen and Rikel Kent complete the excellent cast.

F. L. S.

with the utmost regularity since, and before, she lost her first husband. And so the curtain falls for the last time on mother and daughter.

Isabel Jay has written this play for the special sake of her daughter, Cecilia Cavendish who, in it, makes her debut as an actress. It was almost inevitable that she should do so. Her mother does the same thing as an authoress, and the same criticism may be applied to both dramatist and debutante. The play is not altogether without amateurishness and crudity. There are long, eulogistic speeches from the mouths of the servants about their mistress' goodness; of friends giving each other information that they already possess because the audience are not acquainted with the facts, and so on; but there are also capital bits in the play, written with the most obvious and genuine sincerity.

So it is with Cecilia Cavendish's acting as Angela West. She has a charming stage presence, a clear speaking voice and obvious sincerity, all of which should go a long way. If she "arrives" she will surely know how much is due to the splendid start given her by her mother and stepfather who, produced, played, and wrote the play. Frank Curzon, her stepfather, played Anne West's elderly suitor with quiet if somewhat slow conviction. Isabel Jay's performance of Anne West was also in the nature of a first appearance, for of old, she was famous as a leading lady in light opera. But she played Anne West well and sincerely. Mention must also be made of the part of Mrs. Vince, a theatrical dresser, delightfully played by Ethel Coleridge. It is the type of part with which every one must now be very familiar, usually written and played almost solely for the sake of the laughs. But there is very much more than that both in the playing and writing of Mrs. Vince.

"The Inevitable" is by no means a perfect play, but the whole evening formed a good send off for Cecilia Cavendish and it is a long time since a London audience has witnessed a first night performance in this record.



Howard Sturge, Isabel Jay and Henry Caine in a Scene in "The Inevitable"

## Music News and Reviews

Chicago Orchestra Plays  
Schelling's "A Victory Ball"

CHICAGO, April 17 (Special Correspondence)—Ernest Schelling occupied the second half of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's program April 13 and 14. His fantasy for orchestra, "A Victory Ball," received its first performance here and his "Fantastic" Suite for piano and orchestra its third. The first named composition bore eloquent testimony to Mr. Schelling's power of imagination and to his skill in making his technical accomplishments serve the dictates of his ideas.

"A Victory Ball" is a remarkable effort, well worth the not less remarkable interpretation which Mr. Stock's performers gave it. It is not often that the concert of the Chicago organization find music which, in the most literal sense, contains moments which thrill the people who listen to it, but there can be no doubt that the experiences of war stirred something in this American composer that, transferred to the pages of his score, will live longer than some of the more premeditated utterances that make up the sum of our national art.

Mr. Schelling was the solo pianist in his "Fantastic" Suite. He played with poetic feeling and executive brilliance music that is exceedingly gratifying to the ear—so ingratiating, indeed, that at the concert on Saturday the scherzo of the suite had to be repeated.

Mr. Stock and the orchestra reached one of the high pinnacles of interpretative virtuosity in their performance of Rachmaninoff's second symphony. The melting beauty of tone, the emotional fervidity, the astonishing subtlety of nuance that went to the playing of the Russian master's music were of rapturous charm.

The program opened with Berlioz's "Carnaval Romain," which is hollow music.

F. B.

**Los Angeles Orchestra Plays**  
**New Work of Paolo Gallico**

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 7 (Special Correspondence)—The Philharmonic Orchestra, at its week-end concert, gave the first performance of "Euphorion," a "symphonic episode," by Paolo Gallico of New York, whose oratorio, "The Apocalypse," won the prize of \$5000 offered by the National Federation of Music Clubs in 1921. Euphorion was the son of Faust and Helen of Troy. According to the legend, as related on the fly-leaf of the score, "His music charms Faust, Helen and even Mefistofeles. His venturesomeness leads him to climb the highest heights. Mistaking his flying robes for wings, he flings himself from the highest peak into the air."

Acquainted with this program, the hearer can find these suggestions in Gallico's music. It is a very modern score, which in harmonic and instrumental elaborateness goes further than Strauss and Ravel, but does not surpass them nor equal them in creative forcefulness. The influence of these two composers, also of Wagner, Gluck, Sibelius, seem traceable. Notwithstanding a certain surge which animates the opus, one cannot but feel that the actual musical message does not warrant the immense harmonic and instrumental investment which, if anything, overburdens the poetic thematic material. A more spontaneous performance might leave a happier impression. The public received it coolly.

Bethoven's Fifth Symphony opened the concert. It found a reading of well high perfect precision and tonal finesse, but also one of soberness. The triumphant spirit of the fourth movement made itself felt, though not without loudness of the brass. The playing of "Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla," from Wagner's "Ring," was characterized similarly.

Bach's concerto for two violins and orchestra was given with Bertha and Henry Svedrofsky of Los Angeles, soloists. Adjustment between solos and accompaniment was occasionally lacking. The use of such a large body of men as constitutes a modern orchestra does not benefit the accompaniment of this work. Bach did not anticipate a volume of sound such as was heard on this occasion.

**Paderewski's Chopin Program**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. April 16 (Special Correspondence)—Paderewski profusely outpoured his gifts at a recital devoted wholly to the works of Chopin, a recital that lasted two hours and a half because the encore-hungry would not be appeased till he had added seven numbers to his set program. But when he came forth at the stage door with a rose in his hand to struggle through the serried ranks of admirers, he was met by a graph album to his waiting taxi, he was as fresh as the flower he carried. Through all the music, he had maintained a consistent poetic sensitiveness for the inner meaning of the composer who, more than any other, spoke for "the soul and the soil of Poland. At the start of the program, in the fantasia, opus 49, and the five preludes, one noted at instances a slight blurring of the technique, an occasional errant note; but to dwell on these relatively trivial things would be captious. A great personality, a noble presence, made every felt. There was a great deal more

to the music than the percussion; the sounds were always the means to the end.

Two nocturnes, the A flat ballade and the immense B flat minor scherzo, illustrated the pianist's adroitness in the use of tempo rubato, his subtle comprehension of the values of rhythm, the completeness of his conception of what Chopin intended when he penned these measures of color as brilliant and variable as polarized light, or the radiance that comes through stained glass windows. The Barcarole, No. 6, had undulant movement, and the four études matched the moods of the composer with those of the player. This was the Paderewski not of the immense thunders and reverberations, but of a profound emotional force and a wide range of intellectual power and compelling imagination. The "Fugue" sonata re-established the authority of the master as the voice of Poland. The last movement was like a single lambent rapid tongue of flame, gentle and wavering as if that of a spirit lamp.

A mazurka, a walse and a polonaise finished the recital program, but the audience remained in place for the generous postludes. Never did Paderewski seem a larger, finer figure, as man and artist.

F. L. W.

New Choral Society  
Makes Debut in Paris

PARIS, April 9 (Special Correspondence)—The Choral Française, a society much talked of in the course of its rapid growth, has made its official debut at the Concerts Padeloup. Its aim is to collaborate with the great symphonic associations and to organize periodical concerts of works by a capella.

France was in need of such an organization. While instrumental music has so developed in France as to provide artistic entertainments, even in the most modest towns, vocal music has, on the contrary, more and more dwindled away. True, there are such choirs as the Schola Cantorum, as the Chanteurs de Saint-Gervais, as the Chorale Mixte of Marc de Ranville, but France has no instrument rich enough to master Bach, Haydn, Handel, etc., nor supple enough to adapt itself to the most diverse occasions.

Foreign choirs, particularly the Ukrainian Choir, have given in Paris successful examples of their discipline, their training, their professional ability. It may be perhaps that the French indigence in vocal groups comes from the indolence of French temperament. Discipline is not in the nature of the French.

Without discipline is an impossibility. It is then comforting to record that about 50 Parisiennes have suppressed their intransigent individualism for the sake of choral art.

If the Choral Française is to fulfill its ambitious intentions it has yet to make serious progress. There is nothing astonishing in that, for the essential qualities of such groupings are acquired only by hard work, time, and patience. But courage and even tenacity are not lacking in this young association. After a relatively short preparation, it has been so bold as to give at the Padeloup concerts Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis."

The result was at least very promising for the future. Values were respected with exactitude, accents were well established and nuances were carefully observed; but an absolute justness was not always attained. Moreover, the diverse parts were not clearly defined. The sopranos experienced some difficulty in reaching the very high notes, while the bass voices did not sustain their rôle in the low tones. Both extremities are weak. As to the medium parts, they present such imperfections as indecision, timidity, and imprecision in vocal color. But that can be remedied with steady practice.

Assisted by the new State Symphony Orchestra under Josef Stravinsky, the Wagnerian Opera Festival will tour the United States again next season. It will open Oct. 15 in Washington, and will visit Cincinnati, O., Indianapolis, Ind., Chicago, Milwaukee, Wis., Kansas City, Kan., and St. Louis, Mo. It will open in New York at the Manhattan Opera House, Dec. 25, for six weeks, and probably will visit Boston and other cities thereafter. It has been newly incorporated in Delaware.

**CHICAGO**

**PLAYHOUSE**

LOVE AND FAITH

TRIUMPHANT VIRTUES IN

Peter and Paula

MOLNAR'S NEWEST

COMEDY HIT

WITH O. P. HEGGIE

Good Seats at Box Office—In Advance

A NEW COMEDY—WITH MUSIC

Knickerbocker Theatre, West 45th St.

Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat. 2:30

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aryland



# TRADING IN NEW YORK STOCKS

## YORK MARKET IS ANIMATED TODAY

### Du Pont Again Is a Strong Feature Among the Specialties

Prices displayed a firm tone at the opening of today's New York Stock Market. Operations for the rise were continued in the oil, motor, motor accessory, equipment and a selected assortment of railroad shares and specialties.

Du Pont advanced one point to 140 1/2, another new high record. The early advance in rail, was led by Western Pacific, which opened a point higher. Baldwin, Studebaker, Pan-American B and Mack Truck also registered moderate gains on opening sales.

Trading broadened as the morning progressed, and early gains were extended. Canadian Pacific established a new top at 155 1/2, up 1, and New Orleans, Texas & Mexico advanced 3/4.

Du Pont extended its gain to 6 points, touching 155 1/2, and General Motors created a new peak price of 17 1/2, up 1/2. Sugars made a moderate response to a new high price for the refined product at 9.60 a pound.

Gains of 1 to 2 points also were recorded by Pan-American B, Republic Steel preferred, International Harvester, Kelly Springfield, National Cloak & Suit preferred and General Electric.

An overnight break of 10 points to .0033 cents in German marks was the feature of the foreign exchange market. Demand sterling held steady below \$4.65 1/2, and French francs yielded slightly to 6.52 cents.

### Prices Continue Upward

The rising tendency of prices continued throughout the morning. Oils were again the center of speculative activity, but a good inquiry also developed for a number of other popular industrial issues. Stocks of eastern lines made the most progress in the railroad group, with the Reading, New Haven and Delaware & Hudson up 1 to 2 points. Du Pont sold 4 1/2 points above yesterday's closing, Atlas Powder 5, United Railways investment preferred 3, Marland Oil 2 1/2, and Tidewater Oil 2.

Call money opened at 5 per cent. Profit-taking sales in Du Pont depressed it 1/4 point, and Computing, Tabulating & Recording, Reynolds Spring, Stewart Warner, National Leather, Woolworth, American Hide & Leather preferred and Pierce Oil, however, were also under pressure, losing 1 to 2 1/2 points. Buoyancy, however, was evident in a number of other shares, Canadian Pacific climbing 4 1/2 points to 155 1/2, a new high record. American Express and American Radiator advanced 3 each, and a number of other specialties 2 to 2 1/2.

### Bonds Are Higher

Irregularly higher prices were noted in today's early bond dealings. In the foreign list Czechoslovakian 8s advanced more than a point to 89 1/2, where they were within a fraction of the year's high. Other foreign bonds moved irregularly.

United States Government issues were reactionary, showing losses of 1-3/4 to 5-3/4 of a point. New Haven 6s, up 1 1/2, and New York, Westchester & Boston 4 1/2s, up 1 1/2, led the advance in railroad bonds. Other foreign bonds moved irregularly.

There were some good gains in the industrial division. Marland Oil 8s, with warrants, rising 4 1/2 points, and Computing, Tabulating & Recording 6s, Morris & Co. 4 1/2s and Punta Alegre 7s each selling about a point higher.

### RAILWAYS GET QUESTIONNAIRE TO AID EFFICIENCY

WASHINGTON, April 17—As a part of its inquiry into efficiency and economy of railroad management, the Interstate Commerce Commission today furnished 51 of the larger railroads to furnish under oath responses to a questionnaire covering labor conditions in their maintenance departments and the general situation in regard to fitness of their equipment.

The companies are given until May 25 to reply.

Each railroad was asked for data as to how the strike of shopmen had affected it and whether any settlement had been reached with the employees as a body. Where no agreement had been formally reached, the roads are required to say what the striking employees demanded before returning to work.

They also were asked for information on the expenditures made in fighting the strike, such as in providing lodging for guards and strike breakers, and to give by months from July 1, 1921, to March 31, 1923, the total number of train and engine employees in their service.

### CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat: Open High Low Close  
May 1.23 1.24 1.23 1.24  
Sept. 1.21 1.22 1.21 1.22  
Corn: May .50 .51 .50 .51  
Sept. .48 .49 .48 .49  
Oats: May .35 .36 .35 .36  
Sept. .34 .35 .34 .35  
Lard: May 11.80 11.85 11.80 11.85  
Sept. 11.75 11.80 11.75 11.80

### COMMODITY PRICES

NE YORK, April 18 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

Wheat, No. 2 red 1.23 1/2  
Wheat, No. 3 red 1.21 1/2  
Corn, No. 2 yellow 1.01 1/2  
Oats, No. 2 white 75 1/2  
Flour, Minn. 20 1/2  
Lard, family 12.20 1/2  
Pork, mess 21.75  
Beef, family 21.75  
Sugar, gran. 9.30  
Iron, No. 3 Phila. 22 1/2  
Silver 87 1/2  
Lead 8 1/2  
Copper 17.00  
Rubber 11.00  
Cotton, Mid. Upland 22.25  
Printed cloth 45.00  
Zinc 7.70

\*Lowest quotations by New York refiners.  
†Prices quoted by leading traders.

# NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:30 P. M.)

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# NEW YORK CURE

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## BRITISH BUDGET FINDS FAVOR IN UNITED STATES

Income Tax Cut May Increase  
American Exports—War Debt  
Well Provided For

NEW YORK, April 18.—The reduction in the British income tax by 6d. in the pound sterling gives general satisfaction in banking circles here. It is the second reduction since the war, the tax having been lowered a year ago from 6s. to 5s.

The British treasury surplus of \$101,500,000 realized in the last fiscal year ended March 31, led to expectations of a cut in the income tax, and many gilt-edged securities in London had advanced in recent weeks in anticipation.

The most notable of British war issues, the 5 per cent loan, advanced from around par to above 103. There was a reduction of 50 per cent in the corporation profits tax, all of which bankers here believe will stimulate industrial activity, although it is admitted the political situation is still hampering the outside world's purchasing power.

**A Masterly Budget**  
In spite of the cut in the income tax and certain other duties, the chancellor estimates a surplus for the current year of £26,000,000, after setting aside a sinking fund of £40,000,000. This, no doubt, includes the annual installment on account of principal of the United States debt, which this year amounts to £23,000,000, as well as \$30,000,000 repayment on account of silver purchased under the Pittman act.

Bankers here say the chancellor has compiled a masterly budget. While meeting the clamor for a reduction in taxation, he is not forgetting the demand of economists for adherence to the debt contraction policy. This will tend to enhance British credit.

When the chancellor was here in January putting in a plea for favorable terms for funding the British debt to the United States, he pointed out how heavy was the burden of taxation on the British public. The total annual per capita taxation in Great Britain of more than \$100 was greater than that of any other country.

**Improvement Since Armistice**  
He said: "Further taxation would decrease the purchasing power of the British workingman and reduce our consumption of American products. There would be a diminished export demand for American cereals, cotton, meats and other products of the soil, the mine and the factory."

The inference is that the reduction in taxation will improve the purchasing power of the British workingman and increase American exports.

What Great Britain has accomplished in budget improvement since the armistice is indicated by the following figures (figures omitted):

Fiscal year—	Revenue	Expenditures	Surplus
1922-23 (est.)	\$12,250,000	\$11,810,000	\$440,000
1922-23	\$12,250,000	\$11,810,000	\$440,000
1921-22	\$12,250,000	\$11,810,000	\$440,000
1920-21	\$12,250,000	\$11,810,000	\$440,000
1919-20	\$12,250,000	\$11,810,000	\$440,000

\*Deficit.

Since 1919-20 revenue has been decreased by about £500,000,000, while expenditures have been reduced by £850,000,000 or nearly halved.

**WHEAT MARKET  
RISES DESPITE  
"BEARISH" NEWS**

CHICAGO, April 18.—Although better weather conditions both for seedling and growth had a "bearish" effect at first on the wheat market today, prices soon scored an advance.

The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to 3/4c off, with May 1 1/2% @ 12 1/2%, and July 1 1/2% @ 12 1/2%, was followed by a slight general sag and then by a rise all around to well above yesterday's finish.

After opening unchanged to 3/4c lower, May 79% @ 80c, corn underwent a little further decline and then scored fair gains.

Oats opened at 3/4c off to 3/4c up, May 45% @ 45 1/2c, then advanced.

Provisions lacked support.

**DIVIDENDS**

Burroughs Adding Machine Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2, payable June 30 to stock of record June 20.

Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 30 to stock of record April 23.

Martin Parry Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents, placing the stock on a \$3 annual basis. Previously the company had paid 60 cents quarterly. The dividend is payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Pacific Gas & Electric declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.50 on the first preferred and original preferred, payable May 15 to stock of record April 30.

Hood Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Weston Rubber Company declared a stock dividend of 23 1/2 per cent, payable May 15 to stock of record April 25.

Detroit United Railways Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable June 1 to stock of record May 1.

Portland (Ore.) Gas & Coke Company and Pacific Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 18.

Will & Baumer declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

United Railways Electric Company of Baltimore declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record April 20.

## WESTERN PACIFIC MAKES GOOD GAIN

February Net \$73,765 Contrasts  
With Deficit of \$57,238 in 1922

The Western Pacific Railroad Company promises to make a much more encouraging showing of earnings this year than last, based on the favorable trend of net in January and February, both months showing the largest operating income since 1920.

In January this road reported \$77,135 net operating income contrasted with \$65,084 in the corresponding month of 1922. February showed \$73,765, compared with a \$57,238 deficit in February, 1922. The result for the two months was \$150,900, net, as compared with only \$7846 in the corresponding period of 1922. March of last year showed a \$13,048 loss. That month of 1923 should return at least \$100,000 of net.

Western Pacific has been able to save a portion of the increased gross for net, whereas some other roads are consuming the increased revenues in their operating departments. The January operating ratio was 91 per cent, as compared with 90 per cent in February. The two months' ratio was approximately 91 per cent, as compared with 92 per cent in the corresponding period of 1922.

Gross during the two months increased \$130,000, whereas operating expenses gained \$101,000, the equipment department being responsible for \$78,000 of the gain in costs.

## "FOREIGN TRADE NEW ENGLAND'S OPPORTUNITY"

A general theme, or slogan, for the all New England foreign trade convention to be held in Boston on May 17 and 18, has been adopted by the executive committee in charge, as follows: "Foreign Trade New England's Opportunity."

The committee, which is making every effort to arouse interest in the convention in every part of New England, no matter how remote, is proceeding strong co-operation. It is proceeding under the determination that the convention shall be for all of New England, and not for any particular part or parts of it, and newspapers, as well as manufacturers who believe it is time for New England to assert itself in the field of foreign trade, are getting behind the movement in large numbers.

Additional advice received from Washington now show that no less than 12 officials of the United States Department of Foreign and Domestic Trade will attend the convention. The complete list is now announced as follows: Dr. Julius Klein, director; Alan G. Goldsmith, European division; C. A. McQueen and C. C. Batchelder, trade commissioners; Edward T. Pickard and Kenneth H. Russell, machinery division; Arthur B. Butman, boots and shoes; John Matthews Jr., paper; Henry H. Morse, specialties; Grosvenor H. Jones, finance and investment; Lynn W. Meekins, New England manager. Besides these men the speakers will include many noted experts on foreign trade.

The following table gives a list of stocks which sold at new high levels for the year yesterday and the highest price recorded:

American Water Works com	40
American Water Works pf	60 1/2
Canadian Pacific	124 1/2
Crescent Carpet	124 1/2
Du Pont de Nemours	124 1/2
General Motors	17 1/2
International Shoe	71 1/2
Kinney (A. G. P.)	95
Manhattan Elevated	60
Midvale Steel	23 1/2
Martin Parry	23 1/2
Reynolds Spring	40
Stewart-Warner	124 1/2
West Penn Power	44 1/2
Wright Aero	10

New low prices for 1923 were recorded as follows:

Amalgamated Sugar	95 1/2
American Hide & Leather com	10 1/2
American Hide & Leather pf	37 1/2
Domestic Sugar	106 1/2
Columbia Graphophone pf	10 1/2
Detroit Edison	8 1/2
General American Tank	8 1/2
International Merchant Marine	8 1/2
International Paper	45
National Cloak & Suit	9 1/2
International Paper	45
Pan-American Petroleum	68
Phoenix Hosiery	98
Public Service of N. J.	98
Rapid Transit Securities	16 1/2
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil	10 1/2
Transcontinental Oil	10 1/2

The fact that the market has developed into a double-headed affair, with one section declining and another advancing, has attracted much attention.

**MICHIGAN GAS &  
ELECTRIC'S YEAR**  
The Michigan Gas & Electric Company reports for 1922 gross earnings of \$607,717, net earnings \$145,341, net income \$148,188 and a surplus after preferred dividends of \$17,801.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last shows surplus earned of \$131,754, cash \$30,855; materials and supplies \$102,737; accounts and notes receivable \$100,276; notes payable \$140,516; accounts payable and customers' deposits \$65,372, and total assets and liabilities of \$3,517,841.

**CEMENT CONSUMPTION**  
Portland cement consumption in the eastern states of the United States between 1918 and 1922 increased 64 per cent, or from 22,695,000 barrels to 37,688,000 barrels.

**"A Select Security"**  
**United Soda Fountain Company**

**7% Cumulative Participating First Preferred Stock**

First Preferred participates equally with Common Stock in all dividends (cash or stock) in excess of \$7.00 a share.

The Growth of  
**The Topeka State Bank**  
8th and Kansas Ave.  
Topeka—Kansas

Is PROOF OF SERVICE WELL  
RENDERED

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS

Ask for Illustrated Circular M 18

**Barstow Hill & Co. Inc.**  
68 Devonshire St., Boston

**"Select" because:**

a. The Company's products are necessary in meeting the insistent demand made by the public in towns and cities for food and drink.

b. The businesses which grow most rapidly are those which are conducted on a large scale rather than large purchases from the few.

c. The chain store systems are striking examples of keen merchandising, and financial pages of daily newspapers show how successful they are.

d. An outstanding chain store system, (S. S. Kresge Co.), has installed the Company's product in its new Boston store. It is, we believe, the largest fountain and luncheonette in the world—315 feet of serving counter.

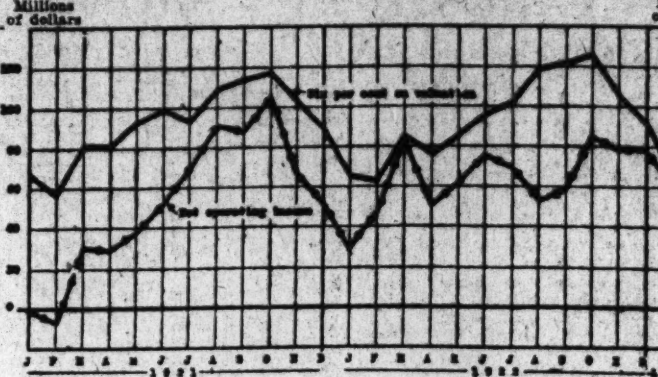
315 feet of serving counter.

315 feet of serving counter.

315 feet of serving counter.

315 feet of serving counter.

## INCOME OF THE CLASS I RAILROADS



The lower line on the chart above depicts graphically the total net operating income of the Class I railroads by months, while the upper heavy line indicates the amount which the carriers would have had to earn in each month to show 6 per cent upon the tentative value of their property as fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This amount varies from month to month in accordance with the seasonal variation in traffic.

An will be noted from the relation between the two lines, the equivalent of 6 per cent on property valuation has been approached in only two months during the last two years, the first time in March, 1922, when traffic and revenues were heavy by reason of efforts to move coal and other commodities, and again in January of the current year, when the normal seasonal traffic of that month was greatly exceeded.

## CROSS CURRENTS OF STOCK PRICES ARE OF INTEREST

Issues Reflect Particular Factors  
Influencing Them—Big  
Money-Makers Advance

Sixteen representative corporate stocks, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, Tuesday touched new high prices for the year 1923 and at the same time 20 representative corporate stocks touched new low prices for the year.

The development was considered most extraordinary one in the financial district and emphasized the fine line of demarcation between present conditions in various lines of industry.

Many of those stocks which went down were preferred shares. This is considered natural, since they are shares whose income is fixed, and like bonds, they are much more responsive to the general tightening of money rates than are the ordinary shares. In a few isolated cases, such as the shipping stocks, it represented unsettled and unsatisfactory conditions within the industry itself, and the possibility of governmental competition may necessitate some dividend readjustments.

The shares which went up were representative of corporations whose products are just now most keenly in demand, and include manufacturers of carpets, automobiles, shoes, steel, and automobile accessories and supplies. In the case of Canadian Pacific the only one of the entire rail group to respond even feebly to market attention, the activity was attributed to the reduction in income and other taxes in Great Britain and to the more cheerful outlook English and Canadian buyers are taking of the markets. Most of the orders for the shares of this road came from abroad.

The following table gives a list of stocks which sold at new high levels for the year yesterday and the highest price recorded:

American Water Works com	40
American Water Works pf	60 1/2
Canadian Pacific	124 1/2
Crescent Carpet	124 1/2
Du Pont de Nemours	124 1/2
General Motors	17 1/2
International Shoe	71 1/2
Kinney (A. G. P.)	95
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International Merchant Marine	8 1/2
International Paper	45
National Cloak & Suit	9 1/2
International Paper	45
Pan-American Petroleum	68
Phoenix Hosiery	98
Public Service of N. J.	98
Rapid Transit Securities	16 1/2
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil	10 1/2
Transcontinental Oil	10 1/2

The fact that the market has developed into a double-headed affair, with one section declining and another advancing, has attracted much attention.

**BLACKSTONE  
SAVINGS BANK**  
26 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON

A Mutual Savings Bank  
Interest  
Begins APR. 21

Booklet containing valuable information about the scope, activities, and trading procedure of the New York Curb Exchange will be sent on request

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## SOUTHERN COAL DEALS PENDING

New York and Pittsburgh Capital in Acquisitions

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 16 (Special Correspondence).—Several large coal-land transactions are under way in northeast Alabama, and east Tennessee. The largest two of these have not yet reached the final paper stage, but first purchase money has been paid on one of them, involving \$3,000,000, and transferring large acreages of undeveloped coal land in Walker, Winston, Cullman, and Etowah counties, Ala. New York and Pittsburgh capitalists are acquiring the land.

A second transaction approaching the completion stage involves \$10,000,000 in coal land in Cullman County. The would-be purchasers intend, if their offer is taken, to put up by-product coking ovens and make other improvements.

Coal measures in the Sequatchie Valley in Tennessee, also seem popular. A recent sale of 20,000 acres to Pittsburgh capitalists who control the Pocahontas and Seaway Coal Company has been made, at about \$300,000. The new owners have already a force of men at work clearing out debris from abandoned shafts, and digging new ones; and 200 cottages are being put up for the miners.

A Pennsylvania lumber company has purchased timber cutting rights, amounting to 21,000,000 feet, and is erecting a large mill.

## REFINED SUGAR AT HIGHEST PRICE IN LAST THREE YEARS

NEW YORK, April 18.—New high records for the last three years were established in the refined sugar market today, when leading refiners advanced list prices 10 to 20 points.

Some quoted five granulated as high as 9.60 cents a pound.

The jump was due to the continued strength of the raw market and bullish reports as to the size of the Cuban crop.

Cuban raw reached 6 1/2 cents, cost and freight, equal to 8.03 duty paid, the highest price since 1920. Continued buying by both domestic and European refiners due to persistent reports to the effect that the Cuban crop will fall short of requirements this season was chiefly responsible for today's advance into new high ground.

Back of this was the persistent demand from housewives all over the country who fear a shortage of sugar during the canning season. Efforts to convince the public that supplies will be ample for all needs if buying proceeds conservatively so far have failed.

STATE TO SELL BONDS  
James Jackson, Treasurer of the State of Massachusetts, will receive proposals up to noon, April 19, for four issues of serial bonds amounting to \$880,000.

This is one of a series of twelve advertisements. Copies of the complete series may be had on request.

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## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:  
Call Loans—New York 1 1/2%  
Renewal rate—New York 1 1/2%  
Year money—New York 1 1/2%  
Customers' com'l loans—New York 1 1/2%  
Individual cus. col. fns.—New York 1 1/2%

Bar silver in New York 44 1/2c  
Bar silver in London 44 1/2c  
Mexican dollars 21 1/2c  
Bar gold in London 84 1/2c  
Canadian ex. ch. 59 1/2c  
Domestic bar silver 59 1/2c

Spot, Boston delivery.  
Prime 60-day bills—New York 1 1/2%  
60-day bills—New York 1 1/2%  
60-day bills



FOCAL PIANO  
44 Monroe Street Kedzie 1120  
**PETER LACALLY**  
Fruits Vegetables  
30 Lincoln Avenue Stevenson 2120



## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

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## Chicago

**Stuhlmann's**  
Exclusive Hats at Popular Prices  
928 E. 62nd St. Midway 8030  
3338 Lawrence Ave. Juniper 3434



**JACKSON PARK BUICK CO.**  
67th St. and Dorchester Ave.  
Phone: Midway 1400-1481



Phone Lake View 1170

**GEO. B. BARWIG FURNITURE CO.**  
Home of Good Furniture  
3338-38-40-42-44 N. Clark St.  
At Clark St. "L" Station  
CHICAGO, ILL.

Thinking of Redecorating?  
CALL  
**T. C. GLEICH CO.**  
INTERIOR DECORATIONS—FINE WOOD  
FINISHING—GILBERTS PAINTING  
WALL PAPER  
2660 BROADWAY  
Phone Lake View 729

**Agnes Thomas Shop**  
511 Venetian Bldg.  
18 E. Washington St. Dearborn 5131  
PERMANENT HAIR WAVING BY THE  
EUGENE METHOD

**Maplewood Style Shop**  
COATS, SUITS, DRESSES, WAISTS,  
HOSIERY AND MILLINERY  
Specializing in Clothing for the larger women.  
2066 Milwaukee Ave.  
Telephone Brunswick 1870

**N. TULLER** Telephone  
LADIES' ROGERS PARK 0418  
MEN'S 1444 Morse Ave.,  
and Cleaners Chicago

**JOHNSTONE, RIPPEY & JOHNSTONE**  
GARAGE USED CARS  
Repairs—Supplies—Machine Work  
Official Service Station  
1131-33 E. 47th St.  
Kenwood 7480

**Stella Hageman**  
Howdy CORSETS  
1928 Stevens Bldg. Phone Dearborn 6254  
Front and Back Lace Models  
"Feel the Difference in Comfort and Freedom"  
Attractive Linen and Cotton Corsets  
1131-33 E. 47th St. Drexel 1894

**The Betty-Mack Hat Shop**  
1132 Republic Bldg. 300 So. State St.  
908 Venetian Bldg. 15 E. Washington St.  
Tel. Harrison 4800  
BESSE L. TWOMBLY ETHEL L. MACK

**MULFORD MILLINERY**  
Exclusive models at  
popular prices  
6437 Halsted Street Englewood 1921

**ERICH NELSON LINN**  
BUILDING CONTRACTOR  
5200 Kimball Ave. Juniper 0989

**G. C. WOLTERDING**  
INSURANCE  
Associated With Marsh & McLennan  
175 W. Jackson Blvd. Telephone Wabash 643

**ARGYLE JEWELERS**  
Diamond Setters  
1124 Argyle Street Tel. Ravenswood 2900  
PRITCHARD & STRAHLHOFF  
Rebuilding and Repairing  
Phone Wabash 2148 111 W. Jackson Blvd.

**CLARK REED COMPANY**  
Printing and Engraving  
35 N. Dearborn Street Randolph 1859

**Ehrlich Shirt and Hat Co.**  
(Not Inc.)  
3367 N. Clark Street  
Opp. Clark St. "L" Station  
Phone Lake View 2161

**WHITE EAGLE LAUNDRY**  
9719-7753 FULLERTON AVE.  
Tel. ARMITAGE 0009

Phone: Lincoln 5329, Diversey 9045  
Orders Called for and Delivered  
H. E. DIERGES  
GROCERY AND MARKET  
Wrightwood Avenue CHICAGO  
We'll remove to 5 N. Wabash Ave., Rooms  
200-210, on May 1st.  
WM. FRIED, TAILOR  
Now at 64 E. Monroe Street

**Hubert Schumacher**  
MEN'S FURNISHER AND TAILOR  
409 W. North Ave. Tel. Lincoln 2490

Dressmaking—Suits and Gowns  
**SCHROEDER**  
528 Diversey Parkway Lincoln 5064  
**EDWARD C. BUNCK**  
Paints, Glass and Wall Paper  
4646 Calumet Ave., Chicago  
Tel. Oak 0649

**PERSIAN RUG COMPANY**  
Expert Cleaners and Restorers of  
RUGS, CARPETS AND DRAPES.  
Charges Moderate Satisfaction Guaranteed  
324 E. 51st St. Phone Drexel 9345

**W. G. SOATMAN**  
FANCY GROCERIES  
1908 N. Clark St. Superior 8288  
1130 Bryn Mawr Ave. Sunnyside 7028  
Real Estate Investments  
Loans Renting and Insurance  
North Side Specialist

**EDGEWATER LOCK CO.** Expert Locksmiths.  
Est. 1914 8525-27 Broadway. Bklyn. 18264  
Expert Service in Opening, Changing of  
Combinations and Repairs. All Makes of  
Safes, Vaults and Locks.

**CLARK-LYON CO.**  
Groceries and Meats  
2017-19 Cottage Grove Ave. Tel. Kenwood 4800

## ILLINOIS

## Chicago

**Mr. Puder**  
MILLINERY  
211 North Michigan Avenue  
NEAR LAKE STREET

Special Typewriter Addressing Service  
TO ALL READERS OF THE MONITOR  
2 line addressing or 31-in. on letters, per 1000,  
\$2.25. \$1.00 per 1000 for each additional line.  
There is a true side to every story that attempts  
to sell your merchandise and we feel confident  
that our printing suggestions will help you  
convey it.

**A. J. BENSH PRINTING CO.**  
Phone West 6420 2142 W. Van Buren St.  
**REAL ESTATE**  
HORATIO H. HARWOOD  
Successor to  
**STEEN & HARWOOD**  
1044 N. Clark St. Chicago  
Tel. Rogers Park 5902 and 0506

**Lacy & Co.**  
MILLINERY  
Suite 1120, Stevens Bldg., CHICAGO

**RAILWAY EXCHANGE**  
TEA ROOM  
Luncheon Afternoon Tea Dinner  
Special Plate Dinner..... 50  
Table d'Hôte Dinner..... 75  
Chicken or Steak Dinner..... 1.00  
483 Railway Exchange Building  
80 E. Jackson Boulevard

**TAYLOR DRY GOODS CO.**  
Ladies' and Gents'  
Furnishings  
6486-88 South Halsted Street  
Telephone Normal 0690

**INDUSTRIAL PRINTING**  
COMPANY  
127 North Wells Street  
PRINTING BINDING ENGRAVING

**Chicago Cut Rate Book Co. Inc.**  
Books new and old, bought and sold.  
Fellows' Popular and Critical Bible Encyclopaedia.  
ASK FOR PRICES  
Tel. Wabash 2501, Attention John Adair  
445 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago

**Trucking and Hauling**  
We stand ready to serve you.  
Give us a trial. References furnished.  
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"ELECTRIC CAR SERVICE" in our new Building  
INDIANA BATTERY SERVICE CO.  
1128 N. Meridian Street  
"Look for the ARCH and drive in"

**Richmond**  
**WILLIAM F. LEE**  
Richmond's Oldest Established Exclusive Tire Dealers and Vulcanizers.  
NO. 8 SOUTH 7TH STREET  
WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELRY REPAIRING  
**H. CLYDE ST. JOHN**  
No. 1 St. 7th Street  
PROMPT SERVICE

**South Bend**  
**Spices**  
THE HOME OF  
**Hart Schaffner & Marx**  
STYLISH CLOTHES

**City Lumber Co.**  
Broadway and Lafayette Streets  
PHONE MAIN 676  
"Everything to build anything"

**KLINGEL**  
**SMART SHOE FASHIONS FOR WOMEN**  
Palace Theatre Bldg., So. Bend

**Waukegan**  
**TEMPLE STUDIO**  
19 North George Street  
COMMERCIAL AND ARTISTIC PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHY

**Wilmington**  
**WM. BRINKMAN & CO.**  
GROCERIES AND MEATS  
FOODS THAT SATISFY  
Phones: 100, 101, 102, 103  
1175 WILMETTE AVE. WILMETTE, ILL.

**INSURANCE—Every Kind**  
**H. D. DAVISSON**, 918 Tribune Bldg.  
Randolph 1311—PHONE—Glenview 78

**KASHIAN BROTHERS**  
Carpet and Rug Cleaning  
1045 Greengard Ave. Phone Winnetka 1900

**The Wilmette Home Bakery**  
400 LINDEN AVENUE Phone Winnetka 1000

**Waukegan**  
**TEMPLE STUDIO**  
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Carpet and Rug Cleaning  
1045 Greengard Ave. Phone Winnetka 1900

## INDIANA

**South Bend**  
(Continued)

**WHO'S YER CLEANER?**  
(HOODS)  
Our new "Continuum" process puts our work in a class by itself. Absolutely no dust or dirt remains in the garment. We also clean RUGS and DRAPERIES.  
LEO SWANK & CO.  
228 N. Michigan Street South Bend  
Phone Main 721

**Terre Haute**  
**The House of Foulkes Bros.**  
The Best Wear—That Men Wear  
Hats, Haberdashery and Clothing  
Courteous Salesmen  
631 Wabash Ave., Terre Haute, Ind.

**Bake-Rite Bakery**  
Fresh Bread and Pastry  
Every Day  
32 S. 7th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

**Wabash Ave.**  
for Men and Women  
RIGHT QUALITY  
MODERATELY PRICED  
631 Wabash Ave.,  
Terre Haute, Ind.

**"Everything for Your Office"**  
**THE VIKESNEY CO.**  
Terre Haute, Ind.  
PRINTERS—ENGRAVERS  
OFFICE OUTFITTERS

**OUR X-RAY MACHINE**  
Takes the guess out of  
Shoe Fitting  
**HORNUNG'S**  
655 Wab. Ave., TERRE HAUTE

**IOWA**  
**Cedar Rapids**  
**MURDOCH WALL PAPER HOUSE**  
318 So. 3rd St. East, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

**SILK-TONE**  
"The Beautiful" Flatwall Paint  
for use in  
The Home—The Office—The Church

**The KILLIAN Co.**  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, U.S.A.  
"Say it with Flowers,  
But say it with ours."  
**WILCOX FLOWER SHOP**  
Montrose Hotel Bldg. Phone 1012

**SHOES**  
**JAS. A. SNYDER**  
208 2nd Avenue

**Council Bluffs**  
**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
Council Bluffs, Iowa:  
Grand Hotel  
Tremont Hotel  
O. W. Baker, 1115 W. Broadway  
Ivan Booth, Pearl and Broadway

**Davenport**  
**MURDOCH WALL PAPER HOUSE**  
115 East 2nd St. Davenport, Ia.

**SILK-TONE**  
"The Beautiful" Flatwall Paint  
for use in  
The Home—The Office—The Church

**MARINELLO BEAUTY PARLOR**  
Appointments by phone—Day 7003  
HAIR DRESSING AND MANICURING  
**AHRENS & ALLISON**  
TAILORS AND CLEANERS  
Day 7001 411 West 8th Street

**Des Moines**  
**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
Des Moines, Iowa:  
Herman's News Stand, 407 6th Ave.  
Morris News Stand, 309 5th Ave.  
Merry Hotel Stand, 4th and Locust Sts.

**"4s" and "8s"**  
\$975 to \$2025  
**OLDSMOBILE MOTOR CO.**  
920 Locust Street Wol. 4070

**FLYNN**  
Perfectly Pasteurized Milk  
Phone Market 1048

**S. JOSEPH & SONS**  
400-402 WALNUT  
Quality Jewelry Since 1871

**JNO. E. HOOD**  
GREENWOOD GROCERY  
Quality and Service Dr. 32

**IOWA**  
**Des Moines**  
(Continued)

**BOEKENHOFF'S**  
CAFE GRILL  
Good place to eat  
Excellent Food. Moderate Prices  
712-714 LOCUST STREET

**FRANKEL CLOTHING CO.**  
OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS  
KUPPENHEIMER AND SOCIETY BRAND  
Clothes  
STETSON AND KNOX  
Hats

**MANHATTAN SHIRTS**  
YANKEE UNDERWEAR  
Walnut St., Bet. 5th & 6th Des Moines, Iowa

**YOUNKER BROTHERS**  
INTERIOR DECORATORS OF HOMES, CHURCHES AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS  
Consultation Involves No Obligation Whatever

**YOUNKER BROTHERS**  
DAVIDSON'S—Des Moines  
Quality Furniture—Moderate Prices

**HARRIS-EMERY'S**  
Announcing Complete Facilities for  
PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING  
Interior Decorating—Fifth Floor

**BANKERS TRUST CO. BANK**  
8th and Locust  
Capital 1,000,000.00 Surplus 200,000.00

**If you are looking for QUALITY**  
be sure and ask for  
**SCHULZE A-I BREAD**  
At Your Grocer's

**Iowa Loan & Trust Co. Bank**  
Capital, Surplus and Profits over \$1,000,000.  
5% Debenture Bonds and Farm Mortgages for sale.  
4% Paid on Savings Accounts and Time Deposits  
Send for circulars.

**Goldman-Cobacker Co.**  
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES  
High Grade Hats and Furnishings  
400-411 Walnut Street

**VALLEY NATIONAL BANK**  
Walnut and Fourth Street  
Business Solicited in every department of banking  
Join our Statement Savings Club  
Capital and Surplus \$700,000

**Cascade Laundry Co.**  
Odorless Dry Cleaning  
Phone Wal 1245  
18th and Grand Avenue

**Fort Dodge**  
**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
Fort Dodge, Iowa:  
Marshall's, 11th and Central Ave.  
H. E. Peterson, 410 Central Ave.  
Bertus & Jagers, 235 Central Ave.  
Wahkonas Hotel, 323 Central Ave.

**THE BOSTON STORE**  
FORT DODGE, IOWA  
Stands out as a leader among Northwest Iowa Department Stores

**CHARLES A. BROWN**  
The Plymouth Clothier  
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES  
801 Central Avenue

**ARCADE BOOTERIE**  
Ladies' Fine Shoes  
ARCADE SHOPS  
DICKINSON-STINSON  
ELECTRIC CO.  
Automobile, Truck, Tractor  
Electrical Service  
812 First Ave. North

**Home Furniture Company**  
Furniture and Friends  
DESSINGER'S  
First door South Courthouse

**FISHER'S COOKED FOOD SHOP**  
16 N. 8TH STREET  
Home cooked meals our specialty  
Mrs. Fisher's 1000 Island Dressing.

**Iowa City**  
**"Say it with Flowers"**  
**Aldous & Son**  
Iowa City, Iowa  
**JERRY'S RESTAURANT**  
New Interlocking Station  
1st South Clinton

**DOVES HAT SHOP**  
114 S. Clinton Street  
N. G. SPITLER N. F. SPITLER  
Iowa Paint & Wallpaper Co.  
Iowa City, Iowa Phone Black 444

## IOWA

**Des Moines**  
(Continued)

**BOEKENHOFF'S**  
CAFE GRILL  
Good place to eat  
Excellent Food. Moderate Prices  
712-714 LOCUST STREET

**FRANKEL CLOTHING CO.**  
OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS  
KUPPENHEIMER AND SOCIETY BRAND  
Clothes  
STETSON AND KNOX  
Hats

**MANHATTAN SHIRTS**  
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Quality Furniture—Moderate Prices

**HARRIS-EMERY'S**  
Announcing Complete Facilities for  
PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING  
Interior Decorating—Fifth Floor

**BANKERS TRUST CO. BANK**  
8th and Locust  
Capital 1,000,000.00 Surplus 200,000.00

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At Your Grocer's

**Iowa Loan & Trust Co. Bank**  
Capital, Surplus and Profits over \$1,000,000.  
5% Debenture Bonds and Farm Mortgages for sale.  
4% Paid on Savings Accounts and Time Deposits  
Send for circulars.

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HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES  
High Grade Hats and Furnishings  
400-411 Walnut Street

**VALLEY NATIONAL BANK**  
Walnut and Fourth Street  
Business Solicited in every department of banking  
Join our Statement Savings Club  
Capital and Surplus \$700,000

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Phone Wal 1245  
18th and Grand Avenue

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801 Central Avenue

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Ladies' Fine Shoes  
ARCADE SHOPS  
DICKINSON-STINSON  
ELECTRIC CO.  
Automobile, Truck, Tractor  
Electrical Service  
812 First Ave. North

**Home Furniture Company**  
Furniture and Friends  
DESSINGER'S  
First door South Courthouse

**FISHER'S COOKED FOOD SHOP**  
16 N. 8TH STREET  
Home cooked meals our specialty  
Mrs. Fisher's 1000 Island Dressing.

**Iowa City**  
**"Say it with Flowers"**  
**Aldous & Son**  
Iowa City, Iowa  
**JERRY'S RESTAURANT**  
New Interlocking Station  
1st South Clinton

**DOVES HAT SHOP**  
114 S. Clinton Street  
N. G. SPITLER N. F. SPITLER  
Iowa Paint & Wallpaper Co.  
Iowa City, Iowa Phone Black 444

**Des Moines**  
(Continued)

**BOEKENHOFF'S**  
CAFE GRILL  
Good place to eat  
Excellent Food. Moderate Prices  
712-714 LOCUST STREET

**FRANKEL CLOTHING CO.**  
OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS



## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

## MINNESOTA

## St. Paul

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
Is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
St. Paul, Minn.:  
St. Marie News Co., 95 E. 5th St.  
The St. Paul Star, 200 Wabasha at 6th St.

**TOM'S PAINT SHOP**  
56 East 6th St. St. Paul, Minn.  
Everything in paints

**SILK-TONE**  
"The Beautiful" Flatwall Paint  
for use in  
The Home—The Office—The Church

**Peggy's**

**HAT SHOP**  
Sally & Milton, St. Paul, Minn.  
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY  
Chokers of Choice Quality, Soft and Silky  
\$3.25 to \$125.00

**C. Forsman's Furs**  
Repairing and Storage  
1065 SELBY AVENUE, at SNELLING  
ST. PAUL, MINN.

**SCHWARTZ BROS.**  
Our 9 in 1 Service Will Solve Your  
Whole Problem

Laundries—Dryers—Dry Cleaners  
Rug Cleaners  
Dale 4857 ST. PAUL, MINN. Sally and Milton

**ROBERT L. CARLEY**  
504 Pioneer Bldg.  
Real Estate Insurance Loans  
Care of Property  
Interests of Non-Residents Carefully  
Looked After

**Kahn's**

WOMEN'S OUTER GARMENTS  
New Spring Suits  
104 East Seventh Street, ST. PAUL, MINN.  
**MILLCREST CHOCOLATE SHOP**  
124 Bremer Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.  
SODA FOUNTAIN SPECIALTIES  
NOONDAY LUNCHEONS  
Special attention given to After Theatre  
Parties  
M. MILLS Cedar 2790

**Minnesota Dry Cleaners**  
638 Selby Avenue  
Dale 5100 Elkhurst 0454  
ST. PAUL, MINN.

## Mitchell's

**FOUNTAIN SELECTIONS**  
SELBY at SNELLING ST. PAUL, MINN.  
**THEITS & GRANT**  
Signs of Every Description  
188 West Seventh Street ST. PAUL, MINN.  
**RICE & NIELSEN**  
POPULAR PRICE TAILORS  
415 St. Peter Street, Hamm Building  
ST. PAUL, MINN.  
Phone: Cedar 1028  
**STEARNS**  
PRINTING COMPANY  
GLOBE BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.

## MISSOURI

## Kansas City, Mo.

**MITCHELL'S CLEANERS**  
Goods Called for and Delivered  
2910 Troost Avenue Hyde Park 0648  
**HYDE PARK MARKET**  
JOB ZABBS, Mgr.  
Groceries and Meats  
2402 Main St. Hyde Park 0234, 0235  
**MARIE ANTOINETTE SHOP**  
UNIQUE INTERIOR FURNISHINGS  
63rd and Brookside  
**MELROY**  
MODISH MILLINERY  
No. 1 Butler Ave. KANSAS CITY, MO.  
**Mrs. Reardon's Gift Shop**  
Muskebach Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.  
**CONNALLY LETTER COMPANY**  
Direct Mail Advertising  
Copy Written—Processed—Mailed  
825 Shields Bldg. Tel. Main 2434  
**RIECKER TEA ROOM**  
BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND DINNER  
Party to Order  
2408 Main Westport 2870  
**HOWARD W. BARTLOW**  
FLORIST  
1106 East 12th Street Victor 3200  
**C. W. NEWTON**  
Ladies' Tailor and Furrier  
FINE ALTERATIONS AND REMODELING  
227 1/2 Main Westport 1711  
**HERBERT L. RACHE** EDGAR J. STERN  
Lathrop Bldg. Tel. Har. 3188  
**GEORGE R. BRANDOW**  
Fine Groceries, Choice Meats  
408 South Kensington Kansas City, Mo.  
**Lois K. K. K.**  
When You Invest, Phone 1185, E. A. Long Bldg.  
**G. J. FARROW**  
Tree Trimming, Rodding,  
Landscape Gardening,  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
1813 Penn. Street Baltimore 0780-R

## MISSOURI

## Kansas City, Mo.

**THE PALMS**  
TODAY AND EVERY DAY  
WE SERVE SPECIAL  
Club Breakfasts 25c, Lunch 25c, Dinner 50c  
Sunday Dinners 75c  
**MRS. McCLURE, Owner**  
Formerly Mgr. DeVos's & Tangleton Cafeteria  
PARTIES ARRANGED FOR 2519 Truett  
THIS HOME OF  
"SAW TEST" Furniture  
"THE QUALITY KIND"  
Not How Cheap—But How Good  
Terms can be arranged  
**F. WARNER KNARLING**  
FURNITURE CO.  
2401-2405-2407-2409-2411 East 15th Street  
(Fifteenth and Olive)  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Lee** LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
THOS. B. LEE, Pres.  
"Our Work Wins"

**ACME AUTO LIVERY**  
Formerly M. L. Auto Livery Est. 1910.  
Victor 1100  
5 AND 7 PASSENGER SEDANS  
Reliable 24 Hour Service  
"Drive it yourself" cars and Garage at  
1009 Troost  
**WALTER L. MERITHEW**  
**DEBORAH'S ART & GIFT SHOP**  
Correct Picture Framing  
Unusual Gifts  
215 E. 10th St. Kansas City, Mo.

**STUDIO TEA ROOM**  
OPEN TO PUBLIC  
Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner  
Open Sunday  
ART INSTITUTE  
2800 Warwick Hyde Park 1547

**MOORE'S LETTER 'HOP**  
Miss Moore, Organizer Public Letter Shop  
Finished Experts in Form Letters  
and Direct Mail Advertising  
HAR. 2218 Fifth Floor 920-22 Grand Ave.  
"Always Better Cleaners"

**ISIS CAFETERIA**  
Also Special Plate Luncheon and Dinner  
with Service, 85c to 50c  
51st and Troost Withman Bldg.  
Watch Our New Plant Grow at 2908 Broadway  
**FRED SMITH CLEANING CO.**  
Chemical Cleaners and Dyers  
Harrison 7545-7548  
904 CHARLOTTE STREET

**THE NOISELESS TYPEWRITER DIST. CO.**  
STANDARD AND PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS  
We also sell and rent all makes of  
machines in our Used Machine Dept.  
1035 Wyandotte St. Tel. Main 3594  
**X-L-O CLEANERS**  
A. W. Kiewer, Manager  
214 WEST 8TH  
Work called for and delivered  
Doing something better in our way of cutting  
the price. Kansas City, Mo.  
**GAFFNEY CORSETS**  
Strictly Made to Order  
Complete line of Brasieres  
817 Altman Bldg.  
Harrison 2076  
Manhattan Plume & Glove Shop  
Cleaning and Making of Ostrich Feathers  
Gloves retined, cleaned, mended  
825 Altman Bldg. Harrison 2923

**MRS. FORD**  
DESIGNER  
Gowns, Suits, Wraps, Children's Clothes  
Hemstitching  
3242 Main Street Westport 0870  
**MRS. BAER'S BEAUTY SHOPPE**  
Suite 524, Altman Bldg.  
Marceline, Wave Waving, Manicuring,  
Shampooing, etc., also taught.  
**MRS. BROWN** MRS. BAER  
**LANDER MILLINERY SHOP**  
ALSO  
Hats Designed, Made and Remodeled  
6230 Brookside Hilland 1022  
**DRAMATIC READING AND EXPRESSION**  
taught by 25 years' stage experience,  
**MRS. BROWN**  
Suite 524 Altman Bldg.

**EAST SIDE CLEANING CO.**  
GARMENTS, RUGS, DRAPERIES,  
CLEANED AND DYED.  
6408 East 15th Street Phone Benton 2070  
**COUNTRY CLUB LAUNDRY**  
All Kinds of Laundry Service  
5028 Main Hyde Park 1707

**BRENTNALL**  
CORSET SHOP  
E. A. STUBBLEFIELD  
Piano Tuner  
"Player Piano Mechanic"  
108 North Indiana Ave. Melrose 2646-W.

**MABLE I. TENME BEAUTY SHOP**  
Shampooing 75c. and up; Hairdressing  
Manicuring  
606 Altman Building Harrison 8140  
**BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE**  
Greeting Cards, Book Markers, Gift Books.  
708 Commerce Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

**MUNDAY'S LAUNDRY**  
The particular Laundry for Particular Articles  
of Particular People. This means  
CLEANED AND DYED.  
618 E. 12th. Har. 4852

**MRS. MARY ELY**  
Designer and Dressmaker  
3118 Tracy Hyde Park 5758  
**AINES FARM DAIRY CO.**  
"THE HOME OF PURE MILK"  
Graham Bldg., at 31st. Both Phones.

**MCKINLEY PRINTING CO.**  
701-703 Baltimore  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
**S. H. FUHRMAN, Jeweler**  
REPAIRING, GENERAL JEWELRY LINE  
1117 Grand Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

**GEORGIA CLAPP'S BEAUTY PARLOR**  
Shampooing 75c and \$1.00; marceling 75c;  
401 Gordon & Koppel Bldg. Phone Har. 7120

**MILLER & SAYRE**  
INSURANCE AND LOANS  
Lathrop Building Kansas City, Mo.  
**DRESSMAKING**  
Handmade Linen, Hand Embroidery  
Pearl M. Bungardt, 891 Altman Bldg.

## MISSOURI

## Kansas City, Mo.

**FURNITURE**  
Exceptional Values  
OUR GOODS FROM FACTORY  
IN CARLOAD SHIPMENTS  
**HAGLA & HAWKEN**  
12th and Locust

The cup of cold water that refreshes  
must be pure and clear  
**CHIPPEWA**  
"The Purest and Softest Spring Water  
in the World"  
WILL SATISFY  
Phone Interstate Beverage Company

**KANSAS CITY WALL PAPER**  
COMPANY  
1221-22 Main Street  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
DISTRIBUTES  
QUALITY WALL PAPERS—  
PAINTS—VARNISHES  
ASK YOUR DECORATOR

**Saracheck**  
"A New Store"  
Picture Framing  
For Mirrors and Pictures, 8111 Corda.  
Reasonable Prices.  
1117 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.

**Hotel Tattershall**  
DELIGHTFUL TEA ROOM  
Furnished Kitchenette Apartments and  
Hotel Suites. Very Desirable.  
2810 Broadway Hyde Park 7926

**The Tavern**  
Home Cooking  
From 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.  
811 E. 12th Street KANSAS CITY Del. 9875

**THE ROCKHILL**  
GRAYLOCK TAVERN  
Exclusive Service at Popular Prices  
Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner, Parties Arranged For.  
We serve eggs and milk  
from the Graylock Farm.  
820 E. 48th St. Kansas City, Mo.

**A. H. Greef Realty Co.**  
621 Dwight Bldg.  
Business Property—90-Year Leases,  
Loans, Insurance, Investments  
RESIDENCES—A SPECIALTY  
Louise H. Ludwig, Josephine S. Greef

**COURTEOUS TREATMENT**  
PROMPT DELIVERY  
"Groceries You Like"  
Scott Grocery Company  
QUALITY MEATS  
Westport 5860 3631-33-35 Main St.

**MILLER-HARRIS SHOP**  
Needlecraft, Linen and Hosiery  
Designing, Stamping and Embroidering  
1114 Grand Ave., Second Floor  
Harrison 2072 KANSAS CITY, MO.

**IRWIN CLEANING CO.**  
Cleaning and Pressing  
A TRIAL IS ALL WE ASK.  
611 East 31st St. Hyde Park 0299

**SCHETTLER'S**  
Hemstitching BUTTONS  
BUTTONHOLES  
STAMPED GOODS  
THE MISSES PHILLIPS  
Compose sales letters; design, print  
folders, letterheads  
PRINTING  
522 Lathrop Bldg. Del. 1561

**Brown Owl Coffee Shop**  
MINNIE A. BOUTELL  
Armour and Trout  
Serving Continuously from  
8 A. M. to 8 P. M.  
Afternoon Tea and Special  
Dinner Parties  
Westport 5854

**DOROTHY SEIBERLING MEAD**  
MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING  
Gage Sport Hats, "Rosemary" Pink Hats, \$5.00  
Newest styles—satisfaction guaranteed. Prices to  
please. Hats Cleaned, Relined & Remade.  
16 Searritt Arcade, Harrison 1150

**DAVID HARTUNIAN**  
DEALER IN ORIENTAL RUGS  
Cleaning and Repairing Oriental and  
Domestic Rugs  
One Address Only Hyde Park 1487  
2017 Troost

**WE SAVE YOU MONEY ON SHOES**  
AND HOSE  
**WOODRUFF'S SHOE STORE**  
1104 Walnut, 2nd Floor  
Quality, Variety and Service Grocer

**St. Louis**  
When interested in Ladies' and Misses' Suits,  
Coats, Furs and Dresses, see  
**MISS FRANCES RYFE**  
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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Mr. Shanks Considers His Peers

## First Essays on Literature

By Edward Shanks, London: Collins, 12s. 6d. net.

In his consideration of other men of letters, it may be said that his treatment of them is, in the main, biographical, since his object is not so much to consider their work on its merits or demerits, as to trace the influences which have wrought upon it, through character or circumstance. Pre-eminently conscious of the effect which outside factors have exercised upon the genius or, in lesser instances, the talent of literary men, and keenly interested in observing the character of their method of dealing with them, he weaves from his own often profound conclusions, a background against which their achievements are to be seen in a highly original light.

When he is dealing with Goethe and Borrow, his plan is simple, for he has vast biographical and autobiographical data to draw upon; moreover, the character of such writers is writ large upon the literature they have produced. There is more uncertainty in considering the work of such writers as Wells, Magfield and de la Mare, who are, so to speak, still in the making, and in whom Mr. Shanks is naturally looking for progress and growth. "No form of literature which ceases to develop will continue to produce good work," he writes.

This linking up of the writer with his work may be accounted perfectly safe in the cases of such self-conscious men of genius as were Goethe and Borrow, safe also in the majority of modern writers; but it is questionable whether, had Mr. Shanks adopted it—it would be interesting to follow him on such an adventure—in the case of Tennyson or Browning, Christina Rossetti or Sir Walter Scott, the results would not have been strangely barren. With Dante, certainly, he would have found ample and satisfying material to draw upon; but Shakespeare, peerless stage manager, how little we may know of him, beyond that marvelous capacity of his to know and understand the life of the people and the country before his eyes, from which the reader can deduce by a logical process the causes of the great events the writer witnessed.

## An Observant Diplomat

## An Ambassador

By Maurice de Paleologue, London: Collins, 12s. 6d. net.

This, the first volume of M. Paleologue's diary, kept while he was French Ambassador to the Russian court up to the Revolution, is a book which no student of history can afford to overlook. History requires two sources for its compilation: an accurate record of events themselves, and an appreciation of the existing conditions which made those events possible. M. Paleologue's book comes within the latter classification. He does not confine himself to the bare record, but sets down from day to day his impressions of the people and the country before his eyes, from which the reader can deduce by a logical process the causes of the great events the writer witnessed.

The present volume deals with the period from July 3, 1914, to June 2, 1915, and therefore covers the outbreak of the war. So much has already been written on this subject, that although he is grateful for the authority of M. Paleologue in confirming facts already fairly established, the reader instinctively concentrates on the mise en scene and the personality of the actors. We are given a picture of the presentation of the declaration of war to Sazonov, the Russian Foreign Minister, by Poutals, the German Ambassador.

"When he [Poutals] had finished reading, Sazonov repeated: 'This is a criminal act!'

"We are defending our honour!'

"Your honour was not involved. You could have prevented the war by one word: you didn't want to. In all my efforts to save peace I haven't had the slightest help from you. But there's a divine justice!'

"That's true... there's a divine justice... a divine justice!'

"He went on muttering a few incomprehensible words and staggered toward the window which is on the right of the door opposite the Winter Palace. There he leaned against the embrasure and burst into tears.

"Sazonov, trying to calm him, tapped him on the shoulders. Poutals stammered: 'So this is the result of my mission!'

"Finally he rushed to the door, which he could hardly open with his trembling fingers, and went out murmuring: 'Goodbye! Goodbye!'

This is merely an extract, taken almost at random. The whole book is full of such vivid scenes and of thoughtful commentaries upon the Russian character and the life of the people. One feels, in reading the book, that much which has hitherto seemed obscure in the events of those years of such fatal import to Russia is revealed in its true historical meaning. M. Paleologue has the gift of conveying, in one or two brilliant sentences, the whole character of the leading actors in his drama, from the Tsar downward. And all the time one

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passion toward the failings of great and lesser writers. This is particularly marked in his essay on Borrow, whose eccentricities and perplexities demand a sympathetic and witty humorous comprehension, for which his great gifts fully repay. Mr. Shanks, having woven his Borrow background from the ample material of Mr. Festing Jones' Memoir, gives us a portrait which we feel to be eminently true, with much that is beautiful and constructive. Not less interesting, though more provocative, is his essay on Goethe, in which he adopts the same method. It is a masterpiece of analysis, comprised in so short a space. It tilts, quietly and logically, at the stained-glass windows which have been raised in defence of Goethe's genius, not by questioning his gifts, but by showing how far more valuable they would have become, had he recognized the necessity of facing up, rather than running away from, his problems. "He never underwent any life or art, that salutary experience of surrender to something stronger than himself—simply because whenever he encountered something stronger than himself he ran away from it." This will probably be admitted to be the final word about Goethe, even while all that he contributed so admirably to the world will rightly continue to be quoted and revered; and it is highly interesting to follow the way which Mr. Shanks has taken to arrive at it.

His Unprejudiced Criticism  
While the writer deals faithfully with the superstition and prejudices which have risen up around great men, he approaches not less independently, and often with unusual generosity, the work of contemporary writers. Unaffected by a popularity which was theirs yesterday and is gone today, or may be theirs today and lost tomorrow, he looks at their work as a whole, discerns its achievement, and delivers himself with courage as to its future. And for himself, he claims no infallibility. He is the servant of the cultivated reader for whom, in his opinion, the critic exists. He offers these essays with no idea of setting forth "a definite principle of criticism." Nevertheless, both in his method and the conclusions arrived at, Mr. Shanks has produced something which is of original and positive value, and those who read these "First Essays on Literature" will be hoping that they are far from the last.

E. F. H.

## An Old Danish Parsonage

By Valdemar Rørdam, Copenhagen: Aschehoug & Co., 1922.

Den Gamle Præstegaard  
The Old Parsonage  
In the first rank of Danish poets, although he is not a child of the present day, his ideals are lofty, his patriotism, which permeates most of his work, is in rhythm and form he is fervent and in rhythm and form he yields place to none. Den Gamle Præstegaard contains 13 poems, dealing with young and old, with dreams

## The Example of Hamilton

By Arthur Hendrick Van Denberg, New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2.50.

If Hamilton Were Here Today  
There is much force, as there is undoubtedly timeliness, in Mr. Van Denberg's study of the personality, the characteristics, and the statesmanship of the distinguished American whom he has taken as the subject of an entertaining volume. The author states without qualification that Hamilton was "the inspired oracle of the Constitution." As such, he seeks to ascertain and to point out just how Hamilton would regard that great document today, not in the light of the several amendments which have been attached to it, but as a part of it, but as its champion against the attacks, open or insidious, which have been made and are being made upon it.

Mr. Van Denberg declares that the American people are inclined to accept their Constitution, the bulwark of their Government and the safeguard of their liberties, too much as a matter of course. He warns that "what ever man has made, man can destroy." But, of course, this is upon the hypothesis that the Constitution is purely a man-made document, and as such subject to destruction by some unbridled manual process, a presumption which many will not care to accept. The building of the Constitution, many prefer to believe, was the putting into concrete form of that broad and enlightened sense of democracy, safeguarded and circumscribed by a knowledge gained through deep human experience, which could never be destroyed without destroying in the consciousness of the citizens of the Republic the very sense of justice and liberty which was the inspiration behind that document.

The reader is permitted what seems almost like a view behind the scenes, while the work of shaping and applying the Constitution was going forward. Men were no more single-minded in those days than they are at present. Then, as now, the need was for leadership. That Alexander Hamilton stood as the leader of the defenders of the theory of federalism has long been realized. It is as such that he occupies his place in history. Mr. Van Denberg argues convincingly that federalism is defensible today, just as in Hamilton's time. "It is no presumption to place him (Hamilton)," he says, "at the summit of the Republic's defenses, repelling those who would invade the checks and balances and guarantee of a representative Government for the reckless uncertainties of a pure democracy. It is no trespass to bring him into renaissance challenge to those restive forces, in this uncertain period of flux, which would substitute repudiated political experiments for the established modes that wisdom recommended and experience has vindicated. It is no transgression to idealize him in the thick of unremitting battle against all modern constitutional treacheries and delinquencies."

## Pan's People

By the Hon. G. L. Cole, London: Collins, 12s. 6d. net.

The Lure of Little Beasts  
Pan's people hold a wide place in Mr. Cole's estimation and affection. Ramble with him by the fringe of inland lake, the ragged shore of Northern Sea, or in the quiet of the home garden, one cannot fail to be the richer. One need not be long in his company to appreciate the result of his close observation, his ever fresh interest in, and love of, animals. Be they feathered or furred, we are desirous to know more of their trust and friendship. The happy recognition of good, the best in creatures, by it be as man, runs through the pages. In these well drawn sketches, there is matter of fact expression, uncompromising, even blunt. Nevertheless, running through is a delicacy of touch, sympathetic, true, not unmixed with good-natured banter and humor. Certainly one is richer and wiser for the turning of these pages.

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The Old Parsonage

## An Indictment of Capitalism

By Sidney Webb, London: George Allen & Unwin, 1922.

The Decay of Capitalism  
At the present moment in Europe, it is not difficult to depict any special type of civilization as in process of decay. Perhaps none is more pitiful than the type of Communist civilization which Lenin and Trotsky sought to erect upon the ruins of capitalism. Sydney and Beatrice Webb, British Socialists, who have attained such eminent respectability in public life as to be real factors in the Government of England, have undertaken to depict "The Decay of Capitalism Civilization." Their book differs from ordinary Socialist potencies in being admirably written, restrained in temper, and cogent in argument. It is purely destructive—the authors themselves admit it, and refer readers who ask for a constructive document to their "Constitution for the Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britain." The thesis of the present volume cannot be more briefly set forth than in the words of the joint authors:

"The Socialist indictment of the capitalist system of industry, and the society based upon it has four count. History proves that, whilst nations poverty may have other causes, when ever and wherever the greater part of the population are divorced from the ownership of the instruments of production, even where the aggregate production is relatively enormous, the bulk of the people live in penury, and large numbers of them are perpetually threatened by starvation. In the second place this penury and its accompanying insecurity are rendered more hideous and humiliating by the relative comfort and luxury of the proprietary class."

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## In Company of Two Travelers

By Grace Thompson Seton, New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1922.

A Woman Tenderfoot in Egypt  
Two travelers set out not so long ago from the United States. Mrs. Grace Thompson Seton on a passenger steamer for Egypt, and Mr. Harry L. Foster on a tramp steamer that landed him on the waterfront of Hong Kong, and he himself calls a "vagabond author." For Mr. Foster did not carry out his intention of seeing the Far East as a tourist. He took passage on a steamer from Hong Kong to Singapore, met a roving poet, and began adventuring by going ashore with him at the French Indo-Chinese port of Saigon, where the two fell among thieves and were lying prostrate in a rice field when the steamer went on without them, but with all their baggage. The thieves had overlooked a traveler's check in Mr. Foster's pocket and part of a steamer ticket in the poet's, but the check was too small to support them till the next steamer and pay the author's passage. They decided to separate, the poet going on to recover their baggage and money at Singapore and coming part way back to meet the author at Bangkok, whither he was to make his way on foot by a trail through the Siamese jungle. But many things happened before that meeting which eventually took place in Hong Kong, and to get there Mr. Foster worked and hoboed his way from Bangkok to Singapore, from Singapore to Manila, from the Philippines to Japan, and from Japan to China, always in pursuit of the poet who had disappeared with his baggage and money. So he footed it overland through Siam, and on by freight car to the Malay States, and became jazz pianist in Kwong Bee's waterfront rendezvous for seamen and beachcombers in Singapore, where he accumulated money enough to be a tourist in Japan but was again reduced to 43 cents when he came up with the poet in China. The result, one might say, is a travel book with a plot, which reveals the life of the Orient as the author would certainly not have seen it, but for the thieves of Saigon and the disappearance of the poet, and Mr. Foster, as readers of his earlier travel book, "The Adventures of a Tropical Tramp," will remember, has a vivid way of setting down his experiences. He passes successfully through Oriental lands administered by French, British and Americans.

Mrs. Seton's "A Woman Tenderfoot in Egypt" has its share of adventures, though some may question whether a writer already acquainted with the land was so much a tenderfoot as Mr. Foster's beachcomber; the book, moreover, covers a wider space of time than the title indicates, for our author here chronicles two "visions"

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Gissing, Color, and Calabria

IN ONE of those ferry houses which connect the Jersey shore with New York is a fruitstand, most delectable in the arrangement of grapes, pears, apples, oranges, all those fruits with their careful progression of colors interspersed with the green of leaves, placed by the skillful hand of the attendant Greek. After gazing upon its utilitarian beauty for the few minutes allotted me before I board the boat, I find myself dwelling upon the fascination of color for the rest of the day, and reverting in a groping way to those books which, in the past, have left a definite impression, by their sheer magnificence of description, upon my memory. Thus the last time I saw this stand it was gorgeous with its reds and yellows, its greens and purples, and following this glimpse the boat travelled in a path of gold from the setting sun. Somehow "By the Ionian Shore" came into my thoughts, probably because of the sunset, or that I was dreaming of color. It was some years since I had read it in a second-class compartment going from Verona to Venice, a not very lengthy volume, finished before we reached our destination. The train took its rather leisurely way through the blackness of a drizzly night, and Hyacinth slept in the corner after an enthusiastic interest in Romeo and Juliet, and their tradition as told to her in Verona.

And now I have read it again, and found it well worth while, his pictures of Calabria are so tinged with the ancient lore which Norman Douglas in his "Old Calabria" tells of so fully. He is so sympathetic of the folk and their customs in the tiny villages where he stayed, and he touches with so sure a hand the beauty which happens in his path. It is pathetic, this dwelling upon beauty, these wistful pictures of sunsets and mountain views and changing rivers, from the pen of a man who once lived in a cellar, moving there from the attic to save the sum of sixpence a week; for in spite of a rather pessimistic outlook he was lower of the bright day and sky without a cloud. This sunlit in Tarrano is about as beautiful a description as the book contains: "An exquisite afterglow seemed as if it would never pass away. Above, thin grey clouds, stretching along the horizon a purple flush melting insensibly into the dark blue of the zenith. Eastward the sky was piled with lurid rack, sullen-tinted folds edged with the hue of sulphur. The sea had a strange aspect, curved tracts of blue lying motionless upon a dark expanse rippled by the wind. Below me a fisherman's boat crept daintily."

Near here Gissing hunts for the

Glaucus, "the river beloved by Horace," and thinks of Virgil who probably, according to tradition, wrote his Eclogues somewhere in this region. But he wonders if, after all, he has really seen the Glaucus. That is one of the fascinations of hunting for an almost legendary spot, like the buried treasure of Alaric in Cosens, that town which Douglas men-

tioned, pedant, and patriot, he has "riched himself in his imagination." That phrase of Gissing's makes me pause. A beautiful phrase that, expressive of all the things which we would do well to remember in this work-a-day world. For as Gissing read the two volumes of this man who had left the glories of Rome and its world, "names which had been to me but symbols in a period of obscure history, became things living and recognizable." R. L. A.

## Over London Streets

Black roots in jagged line  
Disclose a shining stream of sky.  
Up which the fair blue tide  
Of Day comes surging loftily.  
In billowing crests of cloud:  
Then Night's dark river rises free,  
With dash of silver flares  
Where glistering shoals approach the sea.

—Phyllis Tamnton Wood, in The Poetry Review.

gentle readers of his own day. It is true, that we now take as a mere matter of course, certain points of view which were exceedingly novel—even advanced—when he penned them. Nevertheless it is astonishing how much these appreciations of men and manners keep, of freshness and of glamour. To turn again to his pages is like going out for a walk of an early morning in a garden of penitentials where the dew still glistens. He himself confessed to a besetting fond-

## On the Gaining of Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

IN THE book of Job we read how Eliphaz the Temanite showed Job, harassed and tormented by many misgivings, the way out of his great trouble. Eliphaz exhorted Job to repentance in these words: "Acquaint now thyself with him [God], and be at peace;" and he added the assurance in the form of a definite promise, "Therewith shall come unto thee." Here is explicit and simple language is revealed the way whereby mankind, heavy with the cares of life, perhaps stumbling blindly along, discouraged and in torment, may gain that exalted state of consciousness where is found that which all most desire—permanent peace.

Although the way is plainly marked and the directions are definite, yet very generally men have overlooked this all-important message. Acquaint now thyself with God! What could be simpler? But five brief words! That they furnish a perfect solution to the problem of finding peace many have proved to their complete satisfaction. And those who attain peace through gaining acquaintance with God—that is to say, through an understanding of Him—have established it upon a firm foundation. Like the house built upon the rock, it will withstand the fury of whatever storm may beat against it, for its "builder and maker is God."

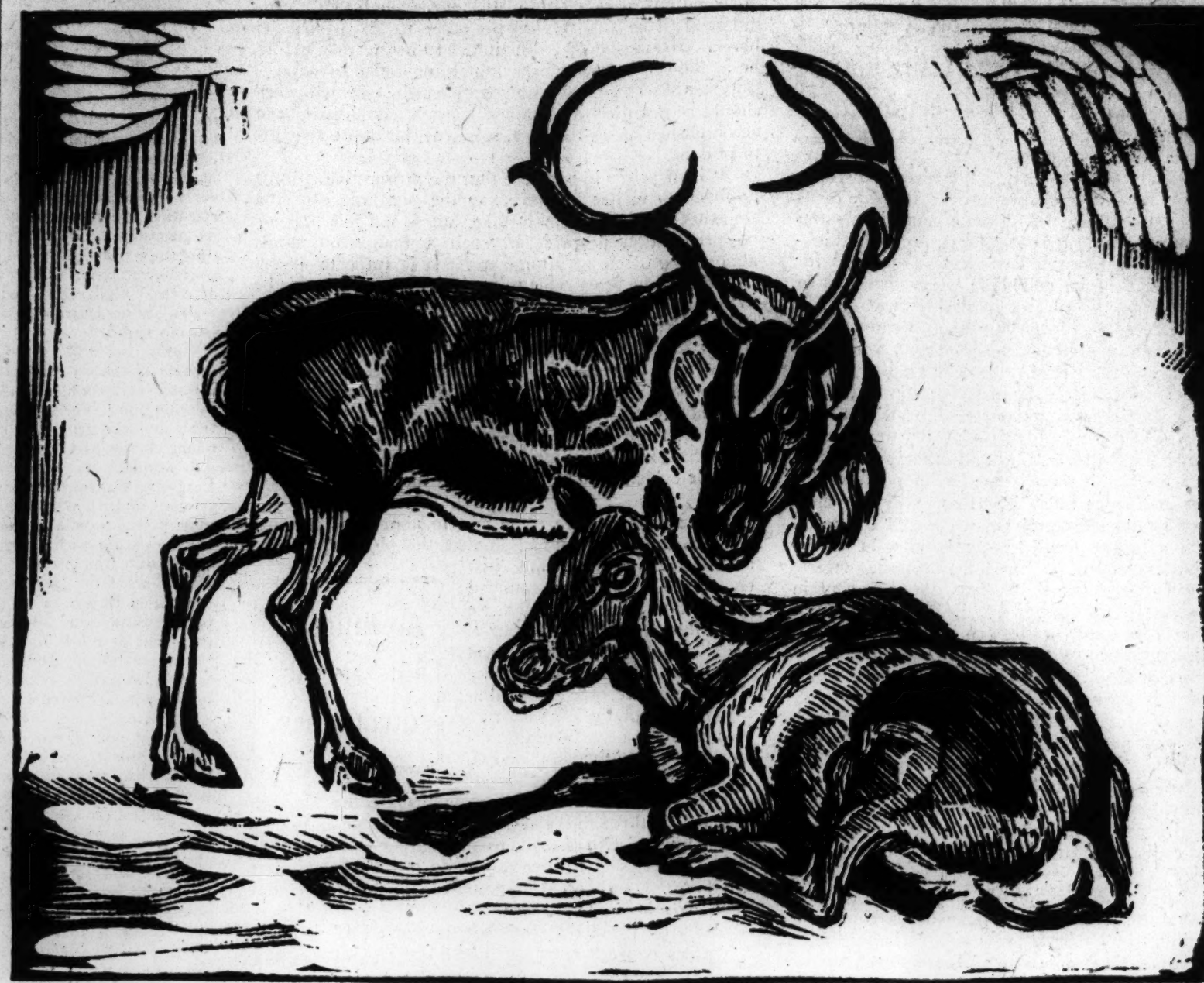
How to acquaint oneself with God, then, is the problem. Christian Science furnishes the solution in a manner most satisfactory to those who gain a knowledge of its teachings and practice them. Regarding the gaining of acquaintance with God, Mrs. Eddy says in the Christian Science textbook, "Soul and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 334): "The way is straight and narrow, which leads to the understanding that God is the only Life. It is a warfare with the flesh, in which we must conquer sin, sickness, and death, either here or hereafter, certainly before we can reach the goal of Spirit, or life in God." Is not that it? A warfare with the flesh! The belief in matter hides the spiritual truth; therefore it must be overcome in order that the facts of being may be clearly discerned,—that is, that acquaintance with God may be had.

But, one will ask, how may these beliefs in the flesh be overcome? How may be gained the ascendancy over that which seems so real? The answer to this query involves the very fundamentals of existence, the truth about God, man, and the universe. God, it is learned in Christian Science, is infinite Spirit, divine Love, omnipresent, omnipotent, and omniscient, the only cause and creator of the universe. And, furthermore, it is learned that the uni-

verse is spiritual and perfect: since it is God's expression, it is like Him. This creation being infinite and perfect, there is precluded the possibility of any other presence or power to create or maintain another universe. Hence, only God is; and the evidence of the physical senses, which points to the seeming universe of matter, with all its discords and disasters, as real, is found to be false and illusive. Then the falsities presented as material life and all its accompaniments, including the beliefs in sin and disease as real, are destroyed, and the facts of being—the spiritual truth—are revealed.

As, in belief, acquaintance with the so-called universe of matter is gained through the physical senses, so our acquaintance with Spirit, God, comes only through spiritual sense. Spiritual sense is described on page 208 of the Christian Science textbook as "a consciousness, constant capacity to understand God." Through spiritual sense, then, is the approach to God. Turning away from the evidence of material sense, looking into divine Mind, discerning there the facts of being, is to gain acquaintance with God. To know God is to know God. As we see exemplified in mankind the qualities of truth, purity, wisdom, spirituality, justice, mercy, compassion, love, we see the attributes of God, who is infinitely good. To gain understanding of the ideas of God is to know Him. To become conscious of the ever-presence of divine Love as Life and Truth is to gain more knowledge of God. God is known by His attributes, as expressed through man. These qualities find expression in the lives of men as human thought is leavened with the heaven of Truth. As the rays of the sun reveal the light and heat of the great luminary, so the divine qualities, finding expression through the thoughts of mankind, reveal their source as God, divine Mind. Thus is acquaintance had with God through recognition of His qualities.

This spiritual understanding is accompanied by the knowledge of the unreality of evil, its nothingness and impotency. This destroys the foundation of fear, the enemy of peace. Through gaining spiritual understanding, the truth about God, men gain the peace "which passeth all understanding," for it is based on divine Truth. Is it any wonder, then, that the beneficiaries of Christian Science, who through its teachings have gained that peace which is permanent, are filled with gratitude for the experience? All may be likewise blessed who will do likewise; that is, follow in the steps of Truth.



Reindeer. From the Woodcut by Aage Roose

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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tions as being in the little geographical triangle with Longobucco and San Demetrio, "one of the least known corners of Italy, and full of dim Hellenic memories." His aesthetic sense is pleased by the classical lines of the water-jars carried by these southern Italians, and he compares them to those used in England by the laborers, much to the detriment of the latter. "Is it really so certain that all virtues of race dwell with those who can rest amid the ugly and not know it for ugliness?"

Near Metopontum are memories of Pythagoras. Italians are yet familiar with the name of the philosopher, for it is attached to the multiplication table, which they call tavola pitagorica. He is a sweet and noble figure, moving as a dim radiance through legendary Hellas. Douglas, too, tells of the sage of Croton, and more exhaustively than does Gissing. Indeed those who want a detailed account of Calabria, its ancient law, its customs past and present, the inhabitants and country, should by all means read this fascinating volume. There is hardly a subject or place mentioned that does not suggest to him something else, a bit of legend, perhaps, a fabulous river which has changed its course, and the old names of these minute towns. Saracens and Greeks and Normans all wander through his pages. He has a quiet humor, too, and more tolerance than Gissing; a genial human quality which takes human nature as it is without reprimand. He says that Gissing's chapters on Cotrone are the most lively and characteristic in the "Ionian Sea," and calling on a man who had known him in this town he was told that Gissing "wore his hair long" and heard him called "the young English poet."

It is in this town that Gissing tells of hearing a street-organ, how it played all day, only three tunes, and the people finally made their favorite their own and sang it with the music. And he describes their voices and the melody thus: "It had the true characteristics of southern song; rising tremolos, and cadences that swept upon a wall of passion, high falsetto notes, and deep turn-tones of infinite melancholy. . . . Listen to a Calabrian peasant singing as he follows his oxen along the furrows. . . . That wailing voice amid the ancient silence . . . comes from the heart of Italy herself, and wakes the memory of mankind."

At Catanzaro, that town which is built upon a hill, he sat with a group of men, young and old, and he noticed that the tone of their conversation was immeasurably better than it is among English provincials. "They did," in fact, converse . . . mere personal gossip was the exception; they exchanged genuine thoughts, reasoned lucidly on the surface of abstract subjects. I say on the surface; no remark that I heard could be called original or striking; but the choice of topics . . . was distinctly intellectual."

Gissing is especially enthusiastic—as a distance—over Squillace on its crag far higher than Catanzaro. Here was the home of Cassiodorus, and his abiding place when he turned monk.

## Primavera Comes to Town

"Primavera," the first green, as Italians call the Spring, is indeed bountiful in her gifts in that lovely country when she holds her court on sunny Thursdays beneath the gray arcades of the old market place of Florence, City of Flowers.

Kept by one's duties within the city, one may hardly have realized as the days went by how she was at work out in the fields and on the hillside; how the sap was stirring, and the buds swelling, and all the miracle of renewed beauty being wrought; and then, one day, after rain and darkness, one passes beneath a blue sky, in a flood of sunshine, near the market; and there she is, decked out in all the colors of the rainbow, filling the air with perfume and joy.

However many times one may have seen this riotous profusion of flowers piled together against and between the ancient gray stone columns, it always stirs the sense of happy excitement, quickens the same delight. Flowers everywhere! flowers that in less favored lands come sparsely, discreetly, over a period of many months, all here together, smiling side by side.

High against the pillars are towering branches of feathery gold mistle, that happiest of flowers, with peach and cherry and plum blossom, crimson, pink and white. Piled against them, on the graded shelves of the flower stalls, are shelves of carnations, scarlet, pink and crimson, and Lent Lilies, the golden trumpets of spring, and masses of the wild anemones, red and purple; and freesias scenting the air with the very essence of spring; and forget-me-nots and gillias, marguerites and mignonette, and more than one could stop to name.

All around stand these stalls of gorgeous color, while at the bases of the columns are arranged pot-plants of blazing azaleas, of arum lilies, of rhododendron, of early lilac; and of cinerarias, and geraniums, in every tone of purple, pink and scarlet. Regiments of many colored hyacinths breathe out their fragrance, while near by stand innumerable pots of blazing azaleas, of arum lilies, of rhododendron, of early lilac; and of cinerarias, and geraniums, in every tone of purple, pink and scarlet.

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Everyone pleased and busy; everyone carrying bunches of cut flowers, or pots of whatever plant is their choice, or pressing eagerly round the tables loaded with those potential delights—flower and vegetable seeds and bulbs.

ALTHOUGH Aage Roose is a Dane, he has lived a considerable time in North Sweden, where he has had many opportunities of studying the reindeer which roam in the forests. His studies of these animals are therefore rendered with great fidelity, the outcome being a very attractive and well-balanced picture.

These useful creatures are an important factor in the life of the quaint nomads who flit about in this distant but alluring corner of Europe. In the woodcut reproduced Aage Roose seems to have caught the shy and listless look in the eyes of the reindeer, which often makes the animal appear seldgely. The reclining cow looks more complacent, as if aware of being under its mate's protection. The print proves that the artist, who has a number of excellent woodcuts to his credit, is thoroughly familiar with the virtues of this medium.

## Re-Reading Hunt

"No man has ever understood the delicacies and luxuries of language better than he, and his thoughts often have all the rounded grace and shifting luster of a dove's neck. . . . He was as pure-minded a man as ever lived, and a critic whose subtlety of discrimination and whose soundness of judgment, supported as it was on a broad basis of truly liberal scholarship, have hardly yet won fitting appreciation."—Lowell.

The worst, or an you will, the best of re-reading Leigh Hunt's essays is that to do so stimulates, and makes one grow garrulous. They make one keen to read bits out loud to some congenial companion, anxious to find out if he feels just as Hunt and we do about London streets and shops, about breakfast and tea, about hot days and cold days, and "Spring and daisies." We want to know if there is anyone else in the world so devoted to the keeping of anniversaries, or anyone else who so revels in the dreams that border on the territory of poetry. We would relish a discussion of Hunt's wit and humor with one of the new humorists, his love of country sights and sounds with a W. H. Hudson, and his color sense with one of our modern painters. We wish we might have a series of interviews with his favorite authors. We long to ask them how they liked his criticisms of themselves, while we have a sneaking suspicion that more than a goodly number of inanimate objects are grateful to him for being, so to speak, their spokesmen.

The realism of Hunt's descriptions is so positive that we foresee distant generations turning to him when they wish to reconstruct the early nineteenth century with its coaches and keepakes and chimney-corners, its pig-driving in the suburbs and its town watchmen sliding in and out of curious boxes. But all the while, mingling with this pleasant enjoyment of the "things as they are" (or were) in his best essays there is always a subtler evaluation which gives to his descriptions and his comments intrinsic truthfulness and charm. It is possible that reading Hunt today we are unable to experience quite the whole-heartedness of that delight which he brought to the particularly

ness for wandering about fancy free, and especially for loitering "in the green places of thought." But these airy precincts of his predilections are gay as well as greenly refreshing. Flowers grow in them—many colored and fragrant with associations.

Yes, the essays re-read, we step back within doors and take up the routine of the day with a smile on our faces; with an inclination to look on that routine work of ours, whatever it chances to be, through rozier glasses than usual, and minded of one of the happiest of the good old chants:

"O all ye green things upon the earth,  
Bless ye the Lord.  
Praise Him and magnify Him forever."

## Crocus Song

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Crocuses are syllables  
Of songs that April trills;  
Orange, white, and purple notes  
Such as the warbler spills  
Forth carolling his gladness  
In the April hills.

Crocuses are old wives' thoughts  
Planted in the fall,  
When the laughing young folks  
Think not of spring at all;  
Then they wait all winter  
April's lifting call.

Crocuses are harbingers  
Of a host of flowers,  
Breaths of coming fragrances  
After winter hours,  
Ere the flame of springtime  
Into beauty towers.

Crocuses are children dear  
Of April's youngest days;  
Into brown and chilly paths  
With innocence they gaze  
Till the earth for shame's sake  
Stirs at their amaze.

H. W. Melvin.

## "Hudibras" and Pepsys

Hudibras bothered Pepsys a good deal. When it first appeared he met a friend with whom he fell into discourse "of a new book of drollery in use, called Hudibras." He became so interested that with his usual child-like impetuosity, "I would needs go find it out, and meet with it at the Temple: cost me 2s. 6d. But when I came to read it, it is so silly an abuse of the Presbyter-Knight going to the wars, that I am ashamed of it; and by and by meeting at Mr. Townsend's at dinner, I sold it to him for 18d."

However, soon afterwards, finding the copy at a bookseller's in the Strand; "it being certainly some ill humour," he says modestly, "to be so against that which all the world cries up to be the example of wit; for which I am resolved once more to read him, and see whether I can find it or no." He did not succeed, later on he wrote, "it hath not a good thing in me, though I had tried but twice or three times reading to bring myself to think it witty." So it cannot be said his failure was through lack of good intention.—E. Hallam Moorhouse, in "Samuel Pepys, Esq."

## The Homesteader's Start

"Portland, Oregon." Right here. Mind the step, Madam. All aboard! The conductor and his little stool swung themselves up behind me and the fast train for the Pacific coast moved noiselessly out of our great metropolis. . . . I had become a homesteader!

Out of Manhattan, out through garden-like suburbs bright with velvet lawns and asters and scarlet sage, through golf links and country clubs, slowly climbing into high and woody places where belated summer people thronged the platforms and plodded along the dusty roads. Over the mountains and down again through mining camps and iron towns blazing their flashlights to the sky. Out into lovely old farm lands whose fields and vineyards creep to within a stone's throw of a white-capped inland sea—and the farm-house windows look on both. Out into the dear, familiar Middle West, with its boundless undulating tide of crops and crops and crops, its Lombardies and its windmills, its roomy, hospitable homes and spacious barns—homes sheltering the . . . parents of college-bred sons and daughters.

In and out of the smoky shroud of a great city; over the river and into the corn lands—corn and corn and corn, a day of corn! Corn on the stalks for miles and miles, corn in huge, golden pyramids upon the ground, corn in wagons, corn in cars, corn in towering warehouses. . . . A fellow traveler, who had stolen out to investigate . . . brought back with him two or three sample ears of corn which he measured upon his arm—the full length of the lower arm from elbow to finger tips—"American gold," he commented, stroking the polished ranks of seed. . . .

And, suddenly, with daylight of the third morning, there is a change. We have slept in the old land and waked in the new. The sun comes up in red-gold majesty above a lofty, untamed, illimitable land that sweeps ever upward in bold, bare reaches to its crown of bold, bare mountain summits, unsoftened by foliage, undimmed by distance—clear-cut as the mountains of the moon. The Northwest—the great plains, the land of wild-west romance and cowboy domination! . . .

Up on the highest point of the railroad, eight thousand feet above sea level . . . something caused a few moments' halt and the passengers got out and walked beside the train. . . . Eastward to the golden morning, westward to the soft-toned horizon, northward and southward the view was limited but by the eye's own mechanism. In every direction one might ride for days without guide and the passengers got out and walked beside the train. . . . Standing bareheaded on the heights, filled with new plans and with new hopes, one pilgrim surrendered herself to the spirit of the West!—Alice Day Pratt, in "The Homesteader's Portfolio."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1923

## Editorials

### The New British Budget

THE significant thing about the recent statement of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer is not the extent in the reduction of taxation, but rather the evidence it furnishes that England is grappling with her financial situation in a businesslike manner. It is to be doubted whether anyone can say that of the United States, and most emphatically it cannot be said of the principal continental parties to the World War. A reduction of \$500,000,000 in the volume of the British debt is decidedly something worth exulting over, even though, as the Chancellor remarked cynically in introducing the budget, "There will be plenty of debt for our grandchildren to deal with." Of that \$500,000,000, \$450,000,000 represents reduction in expenditures rather than increase in revenue. Doubly advantageous is such an achievement, for in government, even more than in individual finance there is force to the adage: "A penny saved is a penny earned."

In addition to this reduction of debt the British budget aids in some degree the present-day taxpayer by a reduction in the income tax of sixpence in the pound. Even with this reduction, the normal tax remains about 22 per cent, and no reduction whatsoever is being made in the surtax rates. The comparison of the British 22 per cent normal tax with the American 4 per cent affords some measure of the relative burden of taxation imposed upon the masses in the two nations, a burden which is even more heavy upon those Englishmen on whom rests the surtax. Perhaps this contrast in the rate of taxation has something to do with the feeling in England that the United States is not proceeding fairly, and certainly not generously, in exacting the payment of the British debt incurred in fighting a war in which America was equally involved.

For political reasons the British Government doubtless thinks it finds advantage in the reduction of the tax on beer by a penny a pint. Time will yet demonstrate whether the Government is not bartering the well-being and prosperity of the people for a few votes. To reduce the tax on alcoholic stimulants, while maintaining it on the more essential things of life may be politics, but it is not statesmanship.

The people of the United States are likely, without any very searching analysis of the British budget, to look with wonder and amazement on the fact that taxes are being reduced and debts decreased despite the parlous state of trade and prosperity in the British Isles. Inevitably Americans will wonder whether parliamentary government is more responsive to economic needs of the moment than is the government by Congress.

A PARTICULARLY timely and comprehensive survey of the railroads of the United States, made by Judge George W. Anderson of the Federal Court of Appeals, recently published in *The New Republic*, demands more than passing consideration.

### A Survey of the Railroads

Judge Anderson, before assuming his duties on the bench, served for a time as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He has for many years devoted much study to the transportation problem.

The view taken is not a reassuring one. Judge Anderson warns of the possibility that many of the outstanding railroad securities may become permanently non-income-producing, and it is in this that he sees the probability that many investors will sustain irreparable loss.

It has been claimed by spokesmen for the railroad managers that all they needed was to be permitted to work out the problem in their own way. Judge Anderson's figures would indicate that such a plea is specious and misleading. He shows that the carriers have not prospered since their control was restored to private management, but that, on the contrary, operating expenses have increased approximately \$1,400,000,000.

The showing made, if the conclusions reached are accepted as fair, will tend to discourage the further voluntary investment of private capital in railroad securities. Judge Anderson states unequivocally that no amount of money, either from earnings or financing, will meet the vitally important need of adequate and uninterrupted service. He charges bad faith on the part of the carriers because of their refusal to accept, as a unit, the provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920. Present chaotic conditions are easily traceable to the destructive strike of railroad labor last year, but it is shown that up until July all the labor organizations had obeyed the rulings of the Railroad Labor Board, while from fifty to one hundred railroad companies had disregarded them.

While the conclusion is reached that there can never be uninterrupted service until railroad strikes are made illegal, it is conceded that they cannot be made illegal until there is a "radical change in railroad organization and management." Although the processes to be followed are not indicated, it is apparent that Judge Anderson recognizes the imperative need, now, of such changes in organization and management. By inference, at least, he makes it appear that railroad strikes can be made illegal where those who serve owe a continuing allegiance to the public, the people as a whole, rather than to a corporate body whose managers and directors themselves ignore the law at their pleasure. That efficient and economical service is possible with the present equipment and mileage, a general survey of facilities indicates quite conclusively. But that service, it cannot be denied, is impossible without complete co-operation between employed labor and invested capital. So long as the element of bad faith enters, the problem will remain insoluble.

IF WE look around over the world today, it does not take a great deal of discernment to discover that there is one overmastering cause of mankind's troubles in the international sphere.

Whether we look at the hatreds and jealousies that divide Europe, or whether we watch the incipient agitation for increased armament by land, air, and sea, which is to be seen in almost all countries, or whether we study that queer paralysis which has crept over international trade, so that, while every land has unemployment, it is also clamoring for the goods its neighbors want to supply, the ultimate cause is obvious for all who run to read. It is that every people is thinking of itself, seeking peace, and security, and riches for itself, and thinking of its neighbors either in terms of hatred and suspicion, or at least of indifference.

Europe is the most conspicuous case because there, perhaps, were entertained the highest hopes of a new and better world during the Great War. The air was full of dreams of nationalities freed from oppression and living in amity and commercial intercourse with all mankind, in a world in which war had been relegated to the same limbo of forgetfulness as dueling and other practices of a barbarous age. Yet, if there is one feeling predominant over another in Europe today it is that of despondency at the apparently hopeless problem which lies before all its people. The bright vision has gone, peace has gone, economic and financial order has gone, unity has utterly gone, for even the League of Nations does not contain all the greatest European powers, while the Supreme Council of the Allies now lies broken in ruins. Further, with the disappearance of the ideal, all nations are beginning to turn back to reliance on the old methods which they had thought to leave behind them forever. They are talking as if armaments were the only basis of their security; they are not seeking for friendships with their neighbors but for alliances with the enemies of the neighbors; they are trying to build up combinations based not upon mutual esteem but upon common hatreds, which will in turn drive those menaced into other similar combinations in order to create a balance of force. Yet as all experience shows, such methods invariably end in the periodic carnage and destruction of world war.

There is no use ignoring these signs of the times, for it is as certain as the rising of tomorrow's sun that if the nations, not of Europe only but of the civilized world, refuse to read them aright they will ere long find themselves in a worse state than they were in 1917. The Founder of Christianity, in crystallizing his social teaching in the Golden Rule, was not giving merely good advice, he was defining inexorable law. The law of salvation for nations, as for individuals, was that they should love one another. Nobody saw more clearly than did he how likely it was that mankind for a time would ignore his teaching, and nobody set forth more clearly or in more terrible terms what the consequences of ignoring it must inevitably be. Nothing that happened in the late war exceeds what he declared would happen to the nations if they did not love one another, yet is there a single Christian nation today that even dreams of taking the Golden Rule as the primary article of its public policy toward its neighbors? Not one. Nations one and all are acting on the theory that it is the primary duty of each to think first of itself.

Yet so long as the civilized peoples think in these terms, what slightest chance is there of putting an end to their present distress? It may change its form, but it will remain chaos still. Jealousy and fear and selfishness produce discord in every walk of life, and so long as the nations surrender to them they will produce international discord, as they are producing it today, to end inevitably in another world war. Yet that is the road we are all traveling today, as must be obvious to all who think for themselves. And the most extraordinary thing of all is the simplicity of the remedy. It is that the nations should begin to practice what they like to profess, and set to work to try and make the world a better place for all nations to live in. Surely that is not a very difficult proposition for a Christian nation to adopt. Yet can anyone doubt that if the civilized nations sent representatives to an international conference on the basis that each was willing to make whatever sacrifices were necessary for the common good, the problems of security, and reparations, and debts, and of creating such international machinery as would make possible a universal reduction of armaments, would become comparatively simple of solution. It is the gospel of selfishness and the absence of any desire for the good of humanity as a whole, that make them insoluble today.

This is the road to the era of fraternity and peace and prosperity which every nation in the world longs for today. It is the only road. If strait and narrow, it is a simple road. Is there not one nation which will take the lead in following it?

A RECENT recommendation by a committee on immigration that fundamental changes should be made in the administration of the naturalization law of the United States will commend itself as at least worthy of attention to anyone who has been brought intimately in touch with the working of this law.

### Administering the Naturalization Law

The committee was composed of representatives of about twenty civic organizations which recently visited various courts of naturalization, conferred with judges regarding procedure and possible changes and submitted its report to the Allied Patriotic Societies, Inc., consisting of more than fifty organizations said to comprise a total membership of more than 7,000,000.

Without entering into any discussion of the importance of such technical points as the best method of

### Is There a Truly Christian Nation?

administering the oath to prospective citizens, there is one feature of the question which will meet with the approval of almost all thinking people, namely, the importance of adequate preparatory training for naturalization. This includes the question of demanding higher general qualifications of candidates. It is not enough that a candidate shall be able to sign his name to his application blank. Means should be instituted to insure that before he is allowed to assume the important duties of citizenship, his fitness to vote with some measure of intelligence should be definitely ascertained. Much has already been accomplished along this line, it is true, but more remains to be done.

It is of prime importance that the prospective citizens be made to realize in some way the significance of the step that they are about to take, but so long as little or no preparation precedes it, such a realization seems almost impossible of attainment. It is futile to expect that it shall be practicable to weed out the undesirable or to discern those unfit for the privileges of the ballot at the time of actual administration of the oath. The only solution is to make a preparatory course, or its equivalent, compulsory, and make it of a sufficiently comprehensive nature as to insure that those applying for naturalization shall not reach the stage of "second papers" until they really are ready for them. The power of the ballot is so great that those who obtain it should be compelled to give tangible evidence of trustworthiness therefor.

It is well to have some system about our reading. Not too much, of course, so that the piquancy of the

adventure is dulled; but just enough to make for a rounded approach to a subject. Often we drift into a haphazard course, oblivious to any relation between one book and another. Why scatter our fire, one day dallying over a volume of Victorian memoirs, the next turning to a work of Scandinavian fiction, then permitting the author of one of the popular "outlines" to send us hurtling, like tailless comets, through the ages? This is like attempting, on a first hurried trip abroad, to familiarize ourselves with all the galleries of Europe; and it is, ultimately, no more satisfying. If only we will allow them, books will arrange themselves in a logical sequence.

Why do we read? Is it because some book is at the moment a best seller, or because all our friends are reading it, or even because we see it everywhere advertised? Rather, we do it because we believe that a certain book contains something for us, something, perhaps, which none of our friends crave. Possibly we have developed a flair for the Victorian age, which grips us with its peculiar and subtle fascination. Then why not read the Victorians, or about the Victorians, for a considerable period? In the end there would be something to show for our pains, something enduring. And it is hardly necessary to say that there need be no repetition, no monotony, even if we restrict ourselves to recent contributions to an understanding of this subject.

Ours is an age of specialization. In all walks of life, things have become so complicated, so bewilderingly interwoven, that we are most of us forced to seize hold upon some slight silken cord and persistently follow its lead through the green alleys of the labyrinth. Reading is no exception to this prevailing condition. Moreover, if we specialize, we possess the point of view of the collector. For, when he adopts his chosen subject, he confines himself to it and masters it. Do you ask where to look for these arrows pointing to fresh fields and pastures new? They surround you. The writer discovered George Gissing, through a chance reference to him and his work in Mr. St. John Adcock's "The Booklover's London." Further acquaintance with Gissing brought a long-remembered pleasure, proving that there are no short cuts to an intelligent understanding of an author, or a period, or a subject. If indiscriminate readers once experienced the delight of an intimate literary acquaintance, they would free themselves from the tyranny of best sellers.

## Editorial Notes

LIKE a romance reads the story of the academy for boys and girls, from ten to eighteen years of age, in Baden, presided over by Prince Max of Baden, the last Imperial Chancellor of the German Empire that passed into history on Nov. 9, 1918. In his 700-year-old castle, the former chancellor has devoted a large part of his time since the armistice to managing the educational institution, which is the pride of his heart. Here the best-known savants of Germany are invited to come to lecture to the forty-two pupils, many of them orphans of officers in the World War, who are being kept by the Prince Max Foundation. The students learn English and French, gardening and locksmithing, farming and other subjects, and here Herr Simons, former Foreign Minister of Germany, and Dr. Solf, and J. D. Morel, the English publicist, have lectured to the pupils. It is little wonder that his school has become a new world to Prince Max.

PERHAPS because the "string" is invisible, very few realize that there is the equivalent of a mighty cable holding the earth to the sun and preventing it from flying off in a straight line from its present course. How the earth came to be moving and what is the force called gravitation are questions the answers to which are not known. It has, however, been figured out that if it were attempted to replace by bonds of steel the invisible gravitation which holds the earth to the sun, it would be necessary to cover the whole earth with strands as large as telegraph wires and only about half an inch apart in order to get a metallic connection that would stand the strain. "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

## The American Indian Question

By GEORGE WHARTON JAMES, II

THE idea that any kind of criticism or censure of part of the governmental activities of the United States is *lèse-majesté* is not an American idea and it is to be hoped never will be. Things will have come to a pretty pass in the free Republic of the United States if a citizen is to be condemned, punished, ostracized or penalized because he dares to find fault with one of the country's governmental officials or the department which he controls. On the other hand, it is the bounden duty of every free citizen in a real republic to call insistent and effective attention to any wrong he may discern in any department of its government. For only by so doing can he purge his own conscience from guilty complacency therewith, and help keep his government pure. There are many things that are the price of eternal vigilance. And the Indian Bureau of the United States has needed this active vigilance, though unfortunately it has not had it.

Only recently there was considerable excitement in certain circles in California when fifty-eight Indians were arrested and confined on orders from the Indian Bureau in Washington. There seemed to be no intent to bring them to trial, and the general opinion was that this was but an attempt on the part of the Indian Bureau to scare the Indians into acquiescence with its actions. So the Indian Welfare League of California took up the matter and the Indians were released under a writ of habeas corpus. This league comprises some pretty prominent people, and they are after the Indian Bureau's scalp with vigor and determination.

Possibly the pressure from the outside, from those who wanted what the Indians had and who found the activities of the Indian Bureau in the way, was more than ordinary human nature could stand, and unfortunately the larger part of the personnel of the bureau has been composed of very ordinary human material. Indeed, as its critics have charged, it is largely manned by broken-down and incompetent political followers who are given its positions in order to get rid of them.

Again and again, when talking with Indian agents and superintendents, and others in the Indian Service, I have asked them what they thought of the system under which they worked. Naturally, most of them attempted to justify it, but now and again a man has honestly unburdened himself. One agent of a large reservation frankly assured me that the Indian Bureau was fostered and kept in existence by Congress as a means of rewarding broken-down politicians whom it was desirable to get out of the way. And there is evidence in abundance that this charge is true; and it always has been true. The result is that matters pertaining to the very life and welfare of the Indians have been muddled and bungled by incompetents whose interference in such important affairs any honest supervision would have shown to be altogether inefficient.

The Indian Bureau was organized ostensibly to control, guide and protect the Indians, educate them in the ways of America's higher civilization and as speedily as possible give them the benefits and privileges of citizenship. With these objects as their goal, it must be confessed, candidly and sorrowfully, that the years of labor of the bureau have been lamentably unsuccessful. There is but one justification for the use of such arbitrary power as the bureau possesses, and that is its beneficent helpfulness, the righteousness and justice of its actions toward and for the benefit of its objects. The Government of the United States, therefore, through the Indian Bureau, should have been a true guardian of all the rights of the Indians, a sanctuary to them in time of trouble and distress, and the officials chosen to serve them should have been men and women of the highest character and profoundest sympathy. America's courts should have been their easily-reached safeguards, and all its institutions real bulwarks of their rights, their liberty and their progress.

Instead of these things, I claim that the Indian policy of the United States Government has adversely affected the happiness of every Indian in the country. I have yet to find an Indian who speaks in any other than a denunciatory way of the white man and his Government. The whole race has lost confidence in the faith, truthfulness and honor of the white man. Indeed, I am prepared to assert that the policy of the United States Government toward the Indian has been wasteful, extravagant, and selfish. It has cost the United States hundreds of millions of dollars and thousands of precious lives. It has caused America's children to be taught fiction for history, and it has added insult to injury by misrepresentation of the character of the Indian. "He is not cowardly, treacherous, untruthful, unchaste, unreliable, murderous, and the rest. He is possessed of as much honor, truth, genuineness, purity and valor as the white man, and in his uncorrupted condition, had a simple, direct sincerity that any race might have emulated to advantage."

It has been the fashion of city-bred reporters of yellow newspapers to make fun of Fenimore Cooper's Indians, as purely the fictions of a novelist's brain. Yet those who know the Indian will bear me out that Cooper as truthfully portrays the real character of the Indian as any of the master novelists presents the white race. I claim for the Indian no superlatives of manhood, but I do assert, emphatically and in defiance of contradiction, that he is as much a man as any man that ever lived.

Hence I never think of the Indian but my conscience pricks me. I am a part of the American Government. Personally I cannot shirk my responsibility. The Indians—as I shall clearly show in later articles—have been fearfully wronged by Americans and by the American Government, and believing as I do in the law of compensation, so forcefully presented by the sage Emerson, or, in the language of the Bible, that "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," I know that a fearful vengeance will be visited upon the American people if they much longer remain supine in the face of these great and long-continued iniquities.

I firmly believe that until all these wrongs are righted—as far as it is possible at this late day—America's claim that its government is a just, honest and upright government will be denounced by true men as untruthful and unfounded; the country's proud boast that every man under the protection of the flag is as good as every other man in the eyes of the law will be condemned as a dishonest fiction. Can any government whose foundation ideas are constantly dishonored and denied rightfully claim the blessing of the God of justice, honor and truth?

Hence I seek with all the force of my nature that America awake to a consciousness of its duty to the helpless Indian. I would be a voice for those so long voiceless, to plead that justice, truth and righteousness give place to the present methods of dealing with this much-wronged and long-suffering race.